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WASHINGTON S. L. P.

NOMINATES PRESIDENTIAL, STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS AND CANDIDATES.

McCormick Heads the List—Clear-Cut Platform and Resolutions Adopted—The Bogus Socialist Party Condemned—Party Press Upheld—The Tickets.

Governor:
WILLIAM MCCORMICK
Seattle.
Lieutenant-Governor:
J. C. ANDERSON
Tacoma.
Secretary of State:
J. C. SCHAFER
Seattle.
Attorney-General:
V. CROSSMANN
Seattle.
State Treasurer:
S. M. DEHLEY
Seattle.
State Auditor:
J. LEE
Tacoma.
Superintendent of Schools:
J. J. WOOD
North Yakima.
Lead Commissioner:
T. H. CONANT
Tacoma.
Supreme Court Judges:
A. BREARCLIFF
J. M. MONETTE
Seattle.
Congressional:
A. BONSTEIN, Bellingham.
G. NORLING, Pasco.
J. McDONALD, Tacoma.
Presidential Electors:
P. DRISCOLL
T. BERNETT
Seattle.
A. SAUNDERS
E. ANDERSON
E. RUSH
Tacoma.

Seattle, Wash., July 27.—On July 3, while the national convention of the S. L. P. was shaping the future course of the party at Grand Central Palace, Greater New York, the stalwart comrades of Washington sat in State convention at Tacoma preparing for the coming State campaign. Characteristic of the S. L. P., the convention was blessed by the absence of office-seekers, schemers and boomers of private interests. Those present were workmen who had untangled the mingled and knotted threads of the labor movement and were ready to prepare for a future advance upon the enemy.

While nominations were the order of the day, more time was given to the party's organization and future propaganda work.

Seattle was chosen as the seat of the State committee and the following platform and resolutions were adopted.

A full State ticket was nominated and the above candidates were chosen to represent the party in the State.

Steve Brearcliff, Secretary of Convention.

PLATFORM:

The Socialist Labor Party of the State of Washington, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the national organization and heartily endorses the national platform and State platforms adopted throughout the land.

In presenting our platform and principles to the working class of the State of Washington, we wish to call their attention to the fact that society is divided into two distinct classes, with opposing material interests; first, the capitalist class on the one hand who own the land and machinery used in the production of wealth which the working class must have access to in order to live; second, the working class, who own nothing but their labor power, for the sake of which they depend upon in order to get a living.

The capitalist class in buying labor power buys it as cheap as possible, in order that all profits may rise as wages descend.

To this division of the people of society into two classes, with opposing material interests, may be traced all of the trouble arising between them, which breaks out periodically in the shape of strikes, boycotts and lockouts; and at which time all of the powers of the capitalist government, the courts, police, militia and regular army, are called into use, in order to crush the organizations of the working class, and compel them to

submit to the robbery perpetrated upon them. Therefore, it should be clear to all that the cause of these troubles is the outgrowth of the private-ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth, and such being the case, it is plain that the only remedy is the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of planless production, industrial war and social disorder, and the substitution therefore of the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which the land and machinery of production shall be owned and operated by the workers and for the workers.

To such a policy the Socialist Labor Party pledges its candidates and calls upon all wage workers to lend their assistance to the cause of their class, and to support the only political party which represents their class interest, the Socialist Labor Party.

BOGUS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Whereas, The rapid development of capitalism, with the ever-increasing robbery of the working class, gives rise to Socialist sentiment, offering opportunity for the existence of a bogus "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, whose treachery to the workers may be detected in their national platform, fusions with the Republican and Democratic parties, building armories, doing deputy-sheriff duty against striking men and women, and endorsing the capitalist trade union of the American Federation of Labor type, etc.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we once more call upon the working class to shun the so-called "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, and to support the only political party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party.

RESOLUTION ON PARTY PRESS.

Whereas, We recognize the necessity of a genuine working class political party owning its press; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the straightforward course pursued by our party papers, the Daily and Weekly People and the Arbeiter, published in New York city; and also the course pursued by the Arbeiter Zeitung, published in Cleveland, Ohio.

TRADE UNION RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The Gompers or pure and simple trade unions are organized on capitalist principles, teaching the identity of interests between the working class and the capitalist class, in order that the labor fakir may collect dues and work harmoniously with the capitalist in disciplining the workers and keeping them in poverty while the capitalist and labor fakir live in luxury from the wealth produced by the worker; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we once more call upon the workers to sever all connections with the said fake Gompers or pure and simple trade unions and affiliate themselves with the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, whose purpose is to organize the working class along class lines (not craft lines), teaching the necessity of independent political action to the end that the members of the working class may control the legislative, judicial and executive powers of government and use those powers for the emancipation of their class.

CLEVELAND PICNIC.

For the Benefit of the Campaign Fund—A Good Time in Store.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will give a great picnic on Sunday, August 7, commencing at eight o'clock in the morning at Hahn's Grove, beautifully located at the lake shore about three miles west of Rocky River. Take Detroit street car to the end of this line (Rocky River bridge).

From there take car of the Lake Shore Electric Railway, which brings you direct to Hahn's Grove. Tickets for the round trip on this line (to the grove and back to railroad bridge) at the price of fifteen cents, can be had from all comrades and on the day of the picnic at the Rocky River bridge, where a comrade will be stationed. Good music, dancing, games, lunch and refreshments of all kinds. A jolly good time can be promised to all who come.

As the proceeds go to the campaign fund, every comrade and sympathizer should attend this picnic with their families and friends. Much fun in store for the little ones. And you big stalwarts of the S. L. P. come and try the great Kangaroo game, invented by one of our comrades. Admission to the picnic is free.

Republican Democrat Prohibitionist Socialist WHICH IS RIGHT?

A Debate Which Considers the Issues They Present, and Answers the Question.

On October 20, 1903, a political debate took place in the Y. M. C. A. of Providence, R. I., between the Republican, the Democratic, the Prohibitionist and the Socialist Labor Party. George H. Utter, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, represented the Republican party; John J. Fitzgerald, the ex-Mayor of Pawtucket, represented the Democratic party; the Rev. Ernest G. Wesley represented the Prohibitionist party; and Daniel De Leon represented the Socialist Labor Party. The speakers spoke in the order mentioned. The leading arguments of the first three appear from the context of Daniel De Leon's speech which closed the debate. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Workmen and Workwomen of Providence—The gentleman who just preceded me said that, if there were no Prohibition ticket in the field, he would vote for the Democratic party. I say that, if there were no Socialist Labor Party in the field, I would vote neither the Prohibition, nor the Democratic, nor yet the Republican nor any other ticket, but would stay at home and save my shoelatchet. And I shall show you why you should do likewise, all other parties being worthless.

The representative of the Republican party told you, amidst invocations to Americanism, and to Lincoln that there were no classes in our land. And the representatives of the Democratic and Prohibition party did likewise, only varying the theme with invocations of Jefferson and of humanity. A strange contradiction! What one feature typifies Americanism more than any other? It is the matchless volume of American inventions. And what does that imply? It implies a close observance of facts and respect therefor. A man may make a discovery accidentally; an invention, however, is the fruit of close observation of fact. It is, accordingly, utterly un-American to observe society so loosely as to fail to perceive facts that underlie it, or, perceiving their existence, to shut the eye to them. Of the score of more or less obvious sets of facts that go to prove the existence of the classes—the Working Class and the Capitalist Class—I shall take the most obvious for the occasion.

Language is like current coin. It passes current in the measure that it utters a truth. Take for instance the saying "as crooked as a ram's horn." Everybody knows what that means. Why? Because such a thing as a straight ram's horn is unknown. The fact of the crookedness of ram's horns is reflected in the utterance; and as the utterance has a solid fact for its foundation it becomes a luminous illustration, made and understood by all. Now, then, what

social utterance is that which you will find in the mouths of ALL people? However Democrats, Republicans, Prohibitionists, Capitalists, Socialists, etc., may differ, there is one term upon which they all agree, all use, and all understand. What term is that? It is L-A-B-O-R M-A-R-K-E-T. This term, and the universality of its use tells the tale. There is no such thing as a "Capitalist Market." The term would be meaningless. Why? Because it has no fact at its bottom. And what is that absent fact? It is the fact that the capitalist is not merchandise. Not being merchandise, he is not bought and sold; not being bought and sold there is no "market" for him. On the other hand there is a "beef market," a "leather market," a "pork market," and so forth—and a LABOR MARKET, proof positive of the merchandise quality of Labor. The current language of the land brings to the surface the fact that our people are divided into two classes—one class is human and not chattel or merchandise; that is the Capitalist Class; the other class not human, but chattel and merchandise, and that is the Working Class. My opponents will excuse me if I drive the point home upon them. All the three have denied the existence of the classes and referred to themselves as workingmen. The point can be tested on the spot. Ask these three "workingmen" to what "market" they carry their own hides to sell. You will see them all three bristle up, as they have great difficulty in keeping from doing now, indignant at the bare thought of being sold in a market, consequently of being merchandise. And there stands the fact clear as a pike—the fact of the class distinctions in our land. Utterly un-American is the posture of ignoring a fact. Sublimely American is the Socialist posture of recognizing the facts in the case.

True to the American characteristic of recognizing facts, let us weigh the present fact. What follows from the class quality of the workingman? His class quality is that of merchandise. The price of merchandise depends upon the supply and the demand. The larger the supply of pork-chops in the "pork-chop market" the lower the price. Consequently, the price of Labor (wages, as it is called) likewise depends upon the supply and the demand of the merchandise Labor in the "Labor Market." Privately owned improved machinery, and concentration of plants, displace Labor. The Labor Market is thus steadily being overstocked, with the inevitable result that the earnings of the Working Class decline. Even the late Census attests the fact. To sum up. The Working Class lies on the shelves of the market alongside of beef, leather, cuspidors and all other merchandise, sharing the fate of merchandise in abject servility. That is the badge of Labor under the existing social system. It goes without saying

that such a system works out inequities for the country. Let me mention just a few of these inequities.

From Census year to Census year, the Census records an increase—absolutely and relatively—in the numbers of our population that bears the badge of merchandise, with all the degradation that that implies. The representative of the Republican party invoked the memory of Lincoln; the representative of the Democratic party invoked the memory of Jefferson; the representative of the Prohibition party invoked Humanity. I ask you and ask them: Is such a national decline that for which Lincoln labored, or Jefferson toiled? Is it human? Is it humane?

Take another inquiry. Under the capitalist system Labor is even worse off than merchandise. As production is conducted by individual capitalist concerns, there are ups and downs, periods of industrial activity and of industrial depression. In order to answer the calls of trade there must be a large reserve army of Labor ready to work. At times of industrial depression, rafts of workers are laid off. A winter coat or a winter shirt may be laid off when the hot weather sets in, and either will be in condition for use when cold weather returns. The workingman is used as are such garments, but during such periods of industrial stagnation, while he is shelved, he must starve. Thus the physical and mental suffering of, as I showed, an increasing portion of our population is a necessary breath in the nostrils of capitalist society.—Is it that what Lincoln strove for or Jefferson contemplated? Is it human? Is it humane? (The Rev. Ernest G. Wesley from his seat on the platform: "No! It is not!") Then why do you stand by it?

Take another inquiry. We are just now hearing a good deal about the removal of "dead wood" in the plants of the capitalist masters, especially in the railroad service. What does that mean? For the reasons I mentioned before, the workingman is rapidly worn out. So well known is the fact that the saying has become general: "If a workingman reaches 40 years of age, take him out and shoot him; he is too used-up to be of further service, and he is too poor to take care of himself." It is this used-up human material that is called "dead wood" and is removed. And by whom is it supplanted? By the generation of its own children! These are fiendishly puffed up with the vanity of being "hustlers," and they are kept in ignorance of the fact that they will soon be "dead wood" themselves. Thus, puffed up with vanity, stuffed with ignorance, and de-humanized, the son "hustler" is instigated to drive off his "dead wood" parent. (A voice: "They are doing that very thing here in Providence!") And everywhere else, my friend.—Is it that

Continued on page 2.

Address of the Indiana State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party

To the wage workers of Indiana:—The workmen of Indiana, at least those that are interested, know the contentions of the Socialist Labor Party.

The views, purposes and program of that party have been set forth in successive campaigns, national, State and local, since 1892.

The chief obstacle that we have had to meet has not been at all the reluctance of the public to hear us, but the persistent and even vicious misrepresentation of our opponents. For instance, the commonest mis-statement of Socialism is that it proposes an equal division of property. This has so long been repudiated that the argument is now only slightly effective against us; it being pretty generally understood that what we do propose is that the large industrial properties now held by the corporations and trusts shall become public property; that the large surplus earnings which now go to the idle stockholders shall go to increase the income of the actual workers; and, that the hours of labor of those workers shall be reduced by the participation of these idle stockholders and others in labor.

Again, Socialism is not a mere dream or Utopia, as charged. Socialists to a man are evolutionists. They accept the deductions of science in toto. But in this brief address no attempt will be made to meet the misrepresentations of Socialism.

It is sufficient for the present purpose to direct attention to the undisputed fact that to-day the opportunities of the portless man to acquire wealth and social standing do not compare favorably with those of our early fathers, nor with those of one hundred, fifty, twenty-five, nor even ten years ago. We want to rivet attention to the assertion that to-day the workman's position in life is practically a FIXED one. He cannot make his beginning to-day, nor can his son and by dint of abstinence and industry become a successful merchant, manufacturer, or other description of capitalist. The department store corporation, like the New York Store; the multi-millioned manufacturing corporation, like the Atlas Engine Works; the traction corporation, like the Union Traction Company, stare him in the face.

This is the terrible fact, the central fact of the day, begging, aye, demanding from all political parties an explanation and a cure.

For years the Democratic party offered the miserably inadequate remedy of free-trade. England has enjoyed free-trade for fifty years and the condition of the worker there does not differ essentially from the condition in this country.

The Greenbackers, the Populists, and finally the Democrats offered depreciation of the currency. If any still have a lingering confidence in this proposed remedy, we would refer him to our leaflet on "The Free Coinage of Silver."

What is the explanation? To the Socialist it seems simple. Labor is a commodity, that is, an article for sale, like corn, lumber, iron, shoes, etc. It is universally so recognized by the capitalist economist, as is evidenced by the politico-economic term "labor market." Labor's price, or market value (wages) is determined, as in the case of all other commodities, by the quantity available and the demand for it. Throughout the past century, labor-saving machines have been introduced which have displaced the labor of thousands and millions of workers, and these later re-entering the field of labor in other industries have kept the average wage down close to the starvation point. The employers of labor in the meantime, however, profiting

by the low price of the labor have amassed great wealth, and constantly introducing new labor-saving machinery, have made deeper and deeper the chasm between the capitalist and the wage worker, until to-day it is practically impossible in the established industries to pass from wage worker to capitalist.

Understanding the disease, a consideration of the remedy is now in order. It is evident that no ordinary remedy is adequate, and the Socialist offers none such. In his judgment the propertyless, opportunityless wage worker is going to feel no material relief until labor is lifted out of the market, out of the category of commodities, with cattle, swine and nails, and is elevated to the dignity of manhood. Frankly, this is not reform. It is revolution and reconstruction. Capital and wages constitute the basis of the present social system. The wages system is economically the present social system. There is but one way in which society can raise labor from the category of commodities and that is to take the great industries out of the hands of the capitalist and administer them for the general social good. Then we will have the laborers administering their own industries and sharing their property? NO! the products of their property. Then society will so economize labor, by the elimination of the many small industrial plants and the introduction of the more improved machinery, that all will be insured; first, the tranquil enjoyment of the comforts of life and then ample leisure for thought, travel and recreation. This is no idle dream but a practical possibility, which a little thought will demonstrate.

Socialism is a result which cannot be attained within the constitutional limitations of the State organization, but only by the nation. We, therefore, offer no State program or platform. It is important, however, that we have a sympathetic State legislature and we, therefore, call upon you to support our State ticket.

STATE TICKET.

Governor:
E. J. DILLON
Of Marion.
Lieutenant-Governor:
ERNEST VIEWEGH
Of Bridgeport.
Secretary of State:
THEODORE BERNINE
Of Indianapolis.
Auditor of State:
JACOB FRITZ
Of Evansville.
Treasurer of State:
LOUIS PFEFFERLE
Of Marion.
Attorney-General:
DR. I. J. BAKER
Of Logansport.
Reporter of Supreme Court:
GEO. RISSER
Of Marion.
Superintendent of Public Instruction:
J. S. DECKER
Of Claypool.
State Statistician:
M. DUTTINE
Of Marion.

Judge Supreme Court, Third District:
HENRY KURST
Of Indianapolis.
Electors-at-Large:
O. P. STONER
Of Claypool.
CHRIS. SCHAAD
Of Evansville.

Elector First District:
JOHN SCHEMICK
Of Evansville.
Elector Seventh District:
FERD. HULSKAMP
Of Indianapolis.
Elector Eleventh District:
GUS DREYER
Of Logansport.
Elector Thirteenth District:
WM. COLBERT
Of Claypool.

NATIONAL STANDARD BEARERS of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
Syracuse, New York.
For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
Collinsville, Illinois.

"L" LABOR CONDITIONS TRAINS LENGTHENED AND RUNNING TIME CUT DOWN.

Motormen Laid Off As a Result of The Intensification of Labor—Preparing the Way For Low Wages and Hard Work In the Subway.

Some time ago there appeared in the columns of The Daily People an article under the caption "Seven Car Trains." In it was outlined the plans for the further intensification of the labor of the employees of the "L" roads of the Interborough Rapid Transit system, and the schemes for exploiting the roads so as to get the largest possible returns with the smallest possible outlay. At that time some of the "L" employees were inclined to treat the statements made therein as overdrawn, but the accuracy of The People's information and the correctness of its conclusions are now being shown beyond a doubt.

Preparations are now being made to install the seven-car train on Ninth, Sixth and Third avenues. These trains will be run only as expresses on the Ninth avenue line, while on the Third and Sixth avenues seven of them will be run during the rush hours and five through the middle of the day.

Since the spring labor has been intensified through the speeding up of trains and more motormen have been put on the waiting list as a result. Eleven men were, it is stated, thus disposed of on the Third avenue line and some half-a-dozen others on the Sixth. This was done by manipulating the time schedule so that where the Sixth avenue trains during the busy hours had fifty minutes in which to go to 155th street they must now do it in forty-five minutes. Where fifty-seven minutes was the time from City Hall to Bronx Park on Third avenue, it is now fifty-one minutes. There is now said to be some thirty men on the Third avenue waiting list and about twenty-five on Sixth, while Second and Ninth have about ten each.

It is alleged that Superintendent of Transportation Smith has boasted that he has enough employees on the Manhattan "L" system to run both the "L" and the subway, if given a free hand in the manipulating of them.

According to a report current among the "L" men, the plans for the running of the subway are already decided upon. It is said that it is intended to pay but \$3 per day to the motormen, and that the former firemen, the switchmen and trainmen are to be considered eligible to make application to be appointed in the order named for the position of motormen on the subway trains. The present "L" motormen, who were formerly locomotive engineers, and who receive \$3.50 per day, will not, it is alleged be considered at all in connection with assignments to the subway jobs. The outlook for those ex-engineers, formerly aristocrats of labor on the "L," is none too bright as the installation of the seven-car trains will throw more of them upon the "waiting list." The conductors will also suffer in the same manner but will have the consolation of being eligible for subway jobs. Many of the employees who disputed the assertions of S. L. P. men and the statements in the Daily People, now admit the truth of those allegations and the correctness of the forecasts made in them.

PEORIA'S TICKET.

Peoria, Ill., July 28.—Section Peoria held a convention the 26th inst. and nominated the following ticket for the November County election:

County clerk, Jas. L. Short; county judge, George Schlag; probate clerk, Fred Schieweck; probate judge, Conrad Kuhn; county treasurer, Henry Tropitz; sheriff, Joseph Bresco, and superintendent of schools, George Hauck.

Last Sunday the section held a well-attended picnic at which Comrade Cox opened the campaign with a well-received speech. We expect to hold another picnic September 4, so as to raise funds and be of some assistance during the campaign.

Section Peoria selected the following officers for the coming half-year:

Organizer, Carl Koehlin; financial secretary, Jas. L. Short; recording secretary, Fred Koch; treasurer, Jos. Koller; auditing committee, H. W. Clark, Geo. Schlag, Jos. Bresco; grievance committee, F. Liehtsin, Fred Schieweck and Conrad Kuhn; literary agent, Fred Schieweck.

Patriotism

Primarily, we are all inhabitants of mother earth. Collectively we are all the same, but individually we differ. Climatic differences and primeval wanderings are responsible for our external dissimilarities. Original idiosyncrasies, coupled to various stages of progress attained by given communities, added to diverse natural surroundings and modes of life, account for what is termed racial peculiarities. Tropical climates produce dark skins, sluggish dispositions and volcanic temperaments. Temperate climates assure more restrained behavior, steadiness of pursuit and a keener appreciation of better qualities. Cold climates, because of the natural disadvantages, necessitate slower advance and a harder struggle for existence.

Maintenance of life is affected in manifold ways, subject to natural surroundings and the perfection attained in the producing of artificial aids, such as machinery and chemistry. A certain community may be surrounded by every natural advantage and yet, being unable to possess itself of them, will lead an existence of want and hardship. Another community, although frowned upon by nature, will, with the aid of science, overcome the natural drawbacks, and lead an existence of peace and comfort.

All these causes unite to create different characters, customs, languages, religions, ideals, etc., which, in turn, undergo changes as the conditions which produced them are changing. This refers to the mental side of humanity. The physical side is no less affected. Racial physical characteristics are transmitted from parent to offspring, yet they are not ultimate as they can be obliterated by intermarriage between different races. In case of strict adhering to the present race in the selection of mates, physical characteristics will not only prevail but become accentuated.

The Indian who depended upon hunting to supply his wants developed rugged features, perfect sight, agile limbs and a disposition to roaming. Through extinction and intermarriage the pronounced Indian features of face and body will soon become a matter of history.

The yellow races having from time immemorial, clung to their mother country and developed an interesting mingling with other races present to-day a very distinct type, although not a strong one.

having suffered physically and mentally through narrow prejudice. The blacks are slowly but persistently mingling their blood with the white, which fact can be recognized even at this early stage by the presence of "light" colored people, some of them so light, indeed, as to almost defy detection.

In the discovery of America the comingling of races has received an impetus never even remotely possible before. The various European nationalities of the Caucasian race flow into this land in streams, here to unite into one mighty river, in which all their peculiarities and idiosyncrasies are assimilated, to form one strong, advanced and united people.

We have seen from above lines that the characteristics and peculiarities, physical and mental, of the various human communities are neither of their choice nor of their creation. We have also seen that such qualities are neither lasting nor final. Human beings, more than any other, are creatures of accidents and circumstances. The offspring does not select the parent. Race and locality at birth are merest accidents. Besides, we are all born upon this earth, which is little enough, and daily grows smaller as the facilities of travel grow larger.

Community of interests, not of the capitalist kind but of the human brand is recognized with increasing clearness day by day. Quarrels of races, hatreds of nationalities, differences of religion are but uncultivated fruit grown out of the tree of ignorance, planted in the barren soil of barbarism. The tendency of the human race is toward elevation. This must necessarily be accomplished by broadness and tolerance, which in turn brings about an increase of fellow feeling and a common ideal.

Patriotism, when analyzed, means love of life, love of nature, love of fellow beings. Each nationality sings the praise of the strip of land which it occupies; of the deeds of its ancestors and of the prowess of their own members. Putting all of these idealized strips of land together, all of them cherished separately, we find that all of the earth is found to be beautiful. Again, putting together the self-sung praises of the different nationalities we find that good traits are to be found amongst all of them. Up to this stage, and along these lines patriotism is praiseworthy.

We all, naturally, love best and appreciate most what is nearest to us.

Distance may lend enchantment but that is transitory. Patriotism of this nature would even among highly developed and civilized races find its proper place in the competition amongst them for achievement and ever-superior qualities.

To-day the love of a brother does not prevent the love of a friend. The love of a friend does not prevent the regard for a worthy neighbor. Following along this line we may logically claim that all the world are but neighbors. Therefore patriotism at home may safely and logically be extended abroad, in fact to all the four points of the compass.

That this is not a fact to-day we all know. To-day patriotism sometimes means the desire of the capitalists for foreign lands. Sometimes it is used to intimidate the working class into unconditional surrender. At others it is used to boom business, while at all times it is waved as a red flag among the workmen so as to incense them against each other, race against race, religion against religion, nationality against nationality, thereby keeping them apart, furiously and stupidly opposed to each other, in which senseless mental condition they are made to fight each other individually, and the battles of the capitalists collectively. Someone said religion sometimes covers a multitude of sins. We say patriotism most time covers a multitude of frauds which cry to heaven for justice and vengeance.

To the disinherited working class patriotism is, indeed, a hollow mockery. Not an inch of their great country can they claim as their own. Not a blade of grass grows upon their soil. Not a tree in the forest, but is some capitalist's property. The very air they must breathe is polluted. The beauties of their country they have never seen and never will. Eternal toil and eternal misery are their inheritance. Their rights are trampled upon. Their manhood degraded. They are maligned, libeled, shot, imprisoned and generally condemned if they dare to demand better conditions of life! Patriotism, indeed!

We have seen before that the patriotism of the workers is profitable to the capitalists. It keeps them at war with foreign workers, thereby preventing mutual understanding and mutual assistance. In the shops it creates competition, the result of which finds its way into the capitalist's pocket. It makes the worker serve as food for cannon during capitalistic wars of conquest. In short, this laudable sentiment is made to

subserve material interest and is subject to exploitation as everything else under capitalism.

The patriotism of the capitalists is very much in evidence at Fourth of July orations; at political conventions and gatherings; in addresses to children and young people generally, etc., etc.

Patriotism signifies love of one's country and love of the people inhabiting it. The capitalists love the country, and no wonder, being it virtually belongs to them. How much they love the people of their country they show by their absolute undisguised hatred and contempt which they entertain towards the great majority—the workmen and women. The working people are expected to stand before their masters, backs reverently bent, cap in hand.

The great, free, independent nation exists only in the wind of Fourth of July orations. The everyday, matter of fact existence is saturated with slavery, abject dependence and the crushing of every manly aspiration.

A true patriot would recoil with horror from such conditions. He would strive to the utmost to deliver his compatriots from such abject misery. A true patriot knows there can be no liberty where all are not free. No enthusiasm where poverty and exploitation exist. No love of country when it has become the property of a few.

Judging according to such standards, are the capitalists patriots? Let the bull-pens, Colorado outrages, child labor, female labor and numberless other phenomena of the same class, answer. Let the orphan asylums, the cripples, the wrecks, the suicides, the starved, the hungry, the prostitutes, the overworked and underpaid—let them answer.

Herbert Spencer has written some great books. Some of them are so great that they are altogether too great. His philosophy is, as a rule, as indigestible to the average wage worker as mince pie would be to a baby. And yet, even a child could digest the ingredients of mince pie should they be given separately and plainly cooked instead of being minced up in one confused, intricate, indigestible whole. Similarly so with ideas and theories. A theory or a fact may be presented in simple, digestible form, and lose nothing by it; in fact, gain in strength. On the other hand the separate ingredients of such theories may be mixed and garnished and made up into such an intricate whole, such an indigestible mental mince pie, as to abso-

lutely defy the average minds. If that is the purpose of philosophy, or what passes for it to-day, we want none of it.

Spencer gives some definitions which absolutely stagger the mental digestion of the average mortal. For instance, life he defines as "the definite combination of heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive, in correspondence with external co-existence and sequences." Dear me! What a mince pie!

Conduct, he divides into three parts—biological, psychological and physiological—and writes a book on each. What is all this to the average worker but forbidden ground, and in the writer's humble opinion no worker will lose much by not trespassing upon that ground.

We can say plainly and shortly and digestibly that material interest is the most principal, if not the only basis for man's conduct. History, from the time it has been recorded, proves it indisputably. The materialist conception of history is only another name for man's conduct as a whole. Such being the case how can we reconcile patriotism with absolute lack of material incentive? How can we love, unless fooled into it, that, which belongs to others?

The Russians, just now, are dying by the thousands, compelled to be patriotic; the Japanese also are dying by the thousands, fooled into being patriotic; while the fact is very plain that all this loss of life is due to quarrels of possession between their respective masters.

Compulsory patriotism, as well as patriotism created through false pretences, is a fraud. Such patriotism during the times of peace or war is a reflection of the prostitution and exploitation of ideals under capitalism.

Let the workers be patriotic, but let them be broad enough not to forget the rest of mankind. Let the workers love their fellow workers, but be broad enough to include the whole working class. The death knell of hypocritical, forced, fraudulent patriotism was sounded when Karl Marx pronounced those immortal words: "Workers of all countries unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

The capitalists of all countries are on the friendliest of terms, but it is to their interests to keep us workmen divided. How much longer shall we act as the cats-paw, pulling their chestnuts out of the fire?

S. K.
New York

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM

(Continued from last week.)

As England was the country where capitalism first reached a high stage of development, so also was it the country where the labor movement first took definite shape. The condition of the workers was so degrading that to them the saying fit: "Even the worm will turn when trampled upon." They turned; they grumbled; the grumble became a complaint; the complaint took definite shape; it became a demand, long and loud, for shorter hours, higher wages, more sanitary conditions, and the restriction of woman and child labor. In 1824, the first signal victory was won. The workers were granted the right to organize. From that time onward the economic struggle waged fiercely, and while machinery was as yet undeveloped, or but partially developed, and capitalism as yet was in the stage of free competition, the balance often, or perhaps oftener, turned in favor of the workers. By a series of factory acts from 1833 to 1864 a legal ten-hour day was almost universally instituted. During a period of about fifty years the dominating portion of the English working class lifted itself out of the mire to the level of human beings. In the Chartist Movement the English proletariat showed the first sign of political life. It is true that the working class had not as yet departed from the nursery of the capitalist class, and was drawn into a fight between two factions of the ruling class, that is, the remnants of the old feudal class and the rising capitalist class; but the upper class being divided, each faction was desirous of catering to the working class, in order to gain its support, and any faction temporarily in power would often pass measures in favor of the workers, especially if these were harmful only to the rival faction. While such conditions prevailed in the English Government, genuine, bona fide benefits could be gained by the workers allying themselves to, or accepting the temporary protection of, one wing or the other of the ruling class. The economic progress of the English working class reached its culmi-

nation in 1835, when the defeat of the most powerful organization, the Stationary Engineers' Union, marks the setting sun of British economic unionism.

Long before that day the time was ripe in England for an economic and political Socialist movement; but the labor fakir, economic and political, had already developed, and, therefore, the history of the recent struggles of labor record a series of humiliations and defeats which, in the case of the Social Democratic Federation, wind up in a mere farce. It is not until two years ago that there was a revival of the genuine proletarian movement in the organization of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain. The task of recording the history of this organization belongs to the future.

In France, the very fury of the struggle between the feudal class and the capitalists made a clean sweep of every true vestige of feudalism. The proletariat therefore becomes clearly defined from the very beginning of the capitalist republic. While the development of England forced the workers into the economic struggle, the political conflicts in France drew them at once into the political struggle. In the very storm of the Revolution, at temporary intervals of the rolling thunder, there is perceived a slight flutter which announces to the observer the independent existence of this new class. In 1839 it asserts itself; the vigor of its youth is noticed. In 1848 it rises; it rebels; its formidable strength is felt; but it is as yet the strength of a blind Sampson. It follows in the wake of the middle and professional classes, who are able to dupe it into the gravest blunders by proffered friendship. The deceptions of the middle class culminate in the Paris Commune in 1871, an event at once the most glorious and the most disastrous in the entire history of the working class' struggle—disastrous to the 80,000 victims of the drama who were sacrificed upon the altar of working-class faith in middle-class mental imbecility, class treachery, economic degeneracy, and political incapacity—glorious, on the other hand, as a memento to the workers the world over of the first historic significance of the working class,

its first attempt to self-government (and in that, at least, the Commune was successful). Moreover, the Commune is glorious as an inspiration to the revolutionists of to-day, as a demonstration of true working-class worth, bravery, solidarity and adherence in life or death to the cause of its class.

The butchery of the Commune was expected to silence labor for all time; but the giant rose more formidable than ever before, because he was no longer blind, no longer to be duped. In the Parti Ouvrier Français the class-conscious, self-reliant interests of labor is organized, and no Millerands or Jaureses, in spite of all the tricks of the trade of duping, have been able to allure it from the path of the class struggle.

In Germany, by sound, scientific teaching from the very beginning, the economic and political movements have gone hand in hand, and have grown into a formidable power. But Germany itself is as yet semi-feudalistic, consequently the field is not clear for a sound and uncompromising Socialist movement. While the different factions of proletarian exploiters are fighting, valuable concessions for labor can be wrung from the government by allegiance with this or that bourgeois faction. If these concessions are in straight line with proletarian progress, the Party need not necessarily compromise itself to gain them, and while valuable improvements are made in labor's conditions, they may well keep their eye on the final goal—the abolition of wage slavery. Nevertheless, in this flinching with the bourgeois and becoming tainted with bourgeois ideas, the German Social Democracy presents the peculiar phenomena of being at once most magnificent and at the same time wavering and compromising—beaten from pillow to post, so to say.

In this country, as was demonstrated in the article on "Capitalist Development," the capitalist class cleared the horizon by the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Abolition of Slavery. The classes could be well defined at once. But early American capitalism never had a degraded proletariat. Its slums are of recent origin. On the other hand, de-

graded workers from other nations could here find an asylum. They had a chance, as individuals, to elevate themselves economically; and, therefore, also mentally and morally, on account of the almost unlimited natural resources of the nation. Therefore it was not until the country was pretty well settled and monopolized that the class conflicts took definite shape, i. e., in the sixties, seventies and eighties. The political arena being cleared, the suffrage being in the hands of the workers, every historic requirement existed for the struggle to become sound and revolutionary at once; but so far every one had been so busy making money that science had not taken as deep root here as in the older countries. Lacking the mind, the birth of the labor movement on this continent was a sad abortion. It was copied after the British movement, which had been a success under entirely different circumstances. Here it was doomed to failure. As a whole, the conditions of the workers have greatly declined since its organization, and for every decade they receive less and less of the products of their labor. Moreover, the fact that the workers possessed the ballot, which they were not organized to use in the interest of their class, developed the labor fakir, whose first duty it is to bunco-steer the workers into the political shambles of the Republican and Democratic parties; and, secondly, as he develops into bold perfection in his trade, to sell the workers into and out of strikes, and to institute troubles galore, as he can best serve his capitalist employer. This "pure and simple" movement, as it has come to be called, is a menace to the genuine labor movement in this country, because it succeeds in duping more or less workers into believing it is a bona fide labor movement.

In 1890 the Socialist Labor Party was launched, and in 1895, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. These two organizations, in their short existence, have done more to put the labor movement in this country on a sound scientific basis than all other organizations of labor taken together.

While the workers of the world, each in their own capacity and according to

the peculiar developments of the different countries were struggling for their elevation as a class, science was working out mighty problems. Kant worked out the development, growth and final decay of the rotating solar system. Darwin and Wallace the theory of evolution as to life on this earth. The Hegelian philosophy suggested the evolution of human society, but it did not discover its cause; it was left to Morgan and Marx to work out the materialist conception of history. Marx and Engels went still farther and analyzed scientifically capitalist society. Marx discovered the theory of surplus value, and, this done, the future historic development was clear to the minds of these two eminent economic and historic scientists. They saw that the economic collectivism led to socialism. But they also discovered from the study of history that "He who desires to become free must himself strike the blow." Hence they did not become Utopians who wished "to do something for the poor," but teachers who taught the working class to do something for itself; they became organizers of economic unions and political bodies, which did practical work for the emancipation of the working class. Socialism is no longer a Utopia, a pretty dream, it is a science, coherent with and, indeed, the culminating point of all the other sciences. It is the science of history, the science of political economy, and the science of the organization of the working class to achieve its own emancipation. In short, it is the science of human progress.

Scientific socialism carried into the organization of the working class made them sound, wide-awake, class-conscious, in a word, formidable. The capitalist class trembled at the very cradle of the young giant.

Mrs. Olive M. Johnson,
To be continued next week.

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WHICH IS RIGHT?

Continued from page 1.

that Lincoln strove for, or Jefferson aimed at? Is it human? Is it humane?

With the single exception of the Socialist Labor Party, all other parties—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, or whatever other name they sail under—uphold the capitalist system of production. They either uphold it directly, or they uphold it indirectly by fusing with parties or elements that uphold Capitalism. The Socialist Labor Party alone demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class; it alone is deserving of the support of the Working Class, because it alone utters the program and pursues the tactics to the certain emancipation of Labor.

Obviously Capitalism must be overthrown. Obviously any and every political party that approves of the capitalist system must be voted down. The question is: What to vote them down with? The feature of capitalist society lies in the chattel or merchandise character that it stamps upon an increasing majority of the people; and that feature is brought about by the private ownership of the land on and the machinery with which to work. The private-owning few become masters; the masses, deprived of these essentials of work, become chattels, become merchandise. In order to emancipate themselves from the status of merchandise the Working Class must own the land and the capital. The public ownership of these essentials for work is the club with which to beat down Capitalism—and that is Socialism.

The representative of the Democratic party had much to say about Republican political tyranny in Rhode Island, and how the Democratic party here will abolish such tyranny. The gentleman spoke as if Rhode Island were the only State in the Union. There are forty odd other States. Many of them are Democratic. How is it there? Look at the South. Need I narrate the harrowing tale of Labor's suffering in that region and of Democratic political tyranny? And in my own, almost contiguous State of New York, how is it there? We have had Republican and Democratic administrations alternatively. For the life of us we can not tell the difference. He who seeks political freedom intelligently, must seek it via economic freedom. Not all the declarations in favor of political freedom made by the Democratic party amount to anything in view of the party's capitalist industrial foundation, which it shares with the Republican party. I have shown you the fruits, some of the fruits, of the capitalist system. That system breeds industrial or economic servitude. Upon such a basis, political freedom is a snare and a delusion. We enjoy to-day all the political freedom that is needed to enable us to overthrow the capitalist system. What is wanted is the requisite economic knowledge to give direction and precision to our blows. The Democratic party, by talking "political freedom," draws attention away from the real issue; it contributes with the Republican and other parties to prolong the ignorance of the masses on that great, the economic issue; and it induces the workers to aim their blows in the air.

The representative of the Republican party declared he cared to argue only with men who proceeded upon the lines that the country had moved on. "If I want to travel to Westerly," said he, "it is useless discussing with men who propose to travel in the opposite direction"—a typical posture of the capitalist

mind. Westerly lies at the border of this State. The State may be said to end there. The attitude of the capitalist mind is that civilization ends or culminates in capitalism, as Rhode Island ends at Westerly. Now, this is false. Beyond Westerly lie vast domains. And so do vast domains of social growth lie beyond capitalism. The race has traveled up to capitalism. We are all at that Westerly. The capitalist would have us stop there. The Socialist recognizes that we can not; and he urges the further move towards Socialism. Capitalism has led society up to the point of realizing the productivity of co-operative labor. But seeing that Capitalism halts at the matter of possession, Socialism urges society to march onward so as to square the possession of the requisites for work with the system of work. The system of work has become collective; collective accordingly, must also be the system of ownership of the requisites to work. The capitalist mind would leave the country in the tortures of the present dislocated social system—collective labor and private ownership of land and capital. The Socialist sees beyond—beyond Westerly. His horizon is not bounded by the present.

The representative of the Prohibition party deplored the vast quantities of corn that was being turned into whiskey, and he declared that if it was turned into loaves of bread there would be more to eat. I ask, FOR WHOM TO EAT? We have in the gentleman's declaration another evidence of the fallacy of the capitalist mind and its parties. More loaves of bread by no means implies more food for the workers. There are to-day more trousers, shoes, coats, houses, etc., etc., but the workingman does not get the increase. Under the capitalist system the workingman is a merchandise. Consequently what he gets is determined, not by the quantity of good things, but by his price in the Labor Market, and that price I have shown you is and must be a declining one. Bake more loaves of bread, and the workingman will have not one more loaf. It is no longer a question of PRODUCTION; it is now a question of DISTRIBUTION.

Whether the capitalist knows the fact or not, it makes no difference; nor does it make any difference whether he resists the progress of civilization out of ignorance or out of class interests. The important fact is that he does so resist. Production is to-day phenomenal. Under such conditions the continued crucifixion of the working class is no longer a "social necessity." If every able-bodied male adult worked but four hours a day for 200 days in the year he could produce an amount of wealth equal to what it would to-day take \$10,000 to purchase. But this is impossible under a system of private ownership of the means of production and the resulting system of production for sale and not for use.

The abolition of that system is proposed and systematically pursued only by the Socialist Labor Party. For this reason am I a Socialist. For this reason do I recommend and urge all workingmen to turn their backs to all other parties, and to plump their votes for the Socialist Labor Party.

The Providence, R. I., "Journal" of October 21, 1903, reporting the meeting, said: "Mr. De Leon's remarks were received with a tumult of approbation, and he was greeted with the greatest kind of applause as he finished. If the debate had been subject to a decision by the audience, the Socialist Labor Party would have won out hands down, judging by the enthusiastic racket that was made."

S. L. P. AGITATION

S. L. P. NATIONAL CAMPAIGN
OPENED IN ILLINOIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Yesterday, Sunday, July 24, Section Peoria held a picnic, which was a success from every point of view. Having requested the State Committee to send a speaker for the occasion, the vice-presidential nominee of the Socialist Labor Party, Wm. W. Cox, was selected, and a two weeks' tour was laid out, beginning at Peoria on the date of the picnic, hence we consider this the opening of the national campaign in Illinois.

The attendance at the picnic was beyond expectations, the exact amount of finances realized can not yet be given, but it is safe to say that we will be ahead.

It was a fine day, and everybody enjoyed themselves, the singing from the singing society was splendid. A chorus of voices, composed of the members of the section, their wives and daughters, and a few outsiders, rang out in clear tones until those at the far side of the grove could hear and were well pleased with the music.

Following the singing came the speech of the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for vice-president, who was introduced as a wage slave of the mines. Quite a few Democrats were present, including one politician, a city alderman, and a few reporters. If any Republicans were present they kept hid. No "Kangs" were in sight.

Well, the way that Cox went after the Republicans, Democrats, and the Social Democratic, alias Socialist, party as well as the fair-land pure and simple trades unions, was a caution, but seemingly satisfactory to all present, for no opposition to his arguments was heard, but, to the contrary, many were heard to say: "D— If I thought a coal miner was capable of producing such an argument. By G—, I am going to vote for the Socialist Labor Party."

Judging from this meeting, with such effect produced all over the country, provided, however, that all other parties conducted their campaign on the same lines, that is, depended upon their arguments, leaving out hoodlums and bores, the Socialist Labor Party would have a walk-over, but, too true, when the capitalist political parties come around with their brass bands, their hordes and bores, many of those who to-day declare for the Socialist Labor Party will renounce their promise and go to the mud puddle again, saying: "Give us the chains of slavery."

After the speaking the young people enjoyed themselves until late in the evening by dancing to good music furnished by a local orchestra.

On with the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Press Committee, Section Peoria, Ill. Peoria, Ill., July 25.

WORKERS' EFFECTIVE MEETINGS
AND DISTRIBUTION OF
LITERATURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Peoria has held two good meetings recently and done some effective distributing of literature among the working class of this town. Comrade R. Reinstein, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was here last Monday and Tuesday and, aided by the local comrades, did some good work in this line.

On Monday night, despite the oppressive heat, an audience of over 100 was secured at Getty Square. This meeting was opened by E. W. Gaffney with a short address on the inconsistency of the pure and simple trades unions and the correctness of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, after which Reinstein delivered a convincing argument explaining the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. Leaflets were distributed and two pamphlets sold. Tuesday morning Comrades Reinstein and Jones went to the factories and distributed 2,000 leaflets among the workmen on their way to work.

On Saturday evening, July 23, we again planted our banner on Getty Square. The night was cool and many persons on the street, so we secured this time a fine audience of more than 400 who listened attentively all through the meeting. Twelve pamphlets were sold at this meeting and every person present received a copy of the leaflets "The Difference" and "Union Wreckers."

The writer opened the meeting by declaring that we were not out seeking men's votes alone, but more particularly their brains. We ought first to educate our fellow workers and show them where to lay their material interest and their eyes would come when they had learned it. E. W. Gaffney, of New York, then spoke for an hour and a half and upon closing called for questions. One man wanted to know if under Socialism we would use the improved machinery in the same way that the capitalists use it to-day.

Devas replied by pointing out that under capitalism production is carried on for profit and consequently the improved

machinery was used to displace labor, but under Socialism, when production would be carried on for use only, the machinery, instead of being used to displace labor, would be utilized to enable the hours of toil to be shortened in proportion to the productivity of the machine, so that the more highly improved it became the better it would be for the workers.

The speaker then took up the literature of the S. L. P. with the result above stated, and the chairman closed the meeting with an appeal to all to join the ranks of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

P. Jacobson.
Yonkers, N. Y., July 25.

GOOD MEETING AND WORK IN
ALBANY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Thursday, July 21, Comrade Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, our candidate for lieutenant-governor, arrived in Albany, and on that evening delivered an able address and good agitation advice to Section Albany, Socialist Labor Party.

On Friday evening, July 22, we held an open-air meeting on the corner of Central and Lexington avenues. Comrade Elze opened to a small crowd, which increased to 150 or more after he had introduced Comrade Reinstein. Reinstein spoke for 1½ hours to the most attentive audience ever seen in Albany at our open-air meetings. Quite a large number of leaflets were given out to the audience and passers-by.

Friday morning Comrades Reinstein and Zimney went to the West Albany Railroad shops and disposed of a large amount of leaflets there, where they will do the most good, as a majority of the 2,800 employes are working short time, and a good many of whom are getting the magnificent sum of 14 cents per hour, 9 hours a day and 5 hours Saturday, paid by the month.

If it is wonder the bank account of the workmen swell in our prosperous country?

We will let you hear more from us in the near future.

Yours fraternally, Geo. Elze,
Secretary Section Albany, S. L. P.
Albany, N. Y., July 25.

WORKERS LISTEN EAGERLY TO
S. L. P. SPEAKERS IN THE RAIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In spite of the bad weather, the Hungarian comrades held another successful meeting on the corner of Fourth street and Avenue B this evening.

Comrade Levy acted as chairman. He introduced the first speaker, Comrade Frank Schmidt, who explained the class struggle and urged his hearers to join the party of their class, which is the Socialist Labor Party, and accomplish their own emancipation.

Comrade Louis Basky followed Schmidt. He warned the workers not to allow themselves to be misled by their national leaders who try to use patriotism as a bait with which to land them in the camp of the enemy; but to unite with the German, English, American and all other wage workers, who suffer from the same causes and must have the same remedy. "The Socialist Labor Party is the only agency of your emancipation. Establish the Socialist Republic, in which there is room neither for slave nor master," said he.

By this time the rain poured heavily, but this did not discourage the speakers, for the workmen present were desirous of receiving the evangel of Socialism in their mother tongue, and Comrade Toth was there to deliver it to them.

Toth began by analyzing the different political parties. He showed the composition of the Republican party, which is the party of the plutocrats of the land. He showed wherein the Democratic party represented the small middle class. He also warned the workers present against the Kangaroo, alias Social Democratic party. It is the most dangerous of all parties, for it is covered with the cloth of Socialism. There is no danger in the open enemy, but when it has on the masque of a friend it is the most deadly foe.

Toth finished by demonstrating to his audience the working class character of the Socialist Labor Party, telling them that the Socialist Labor Party is a strictly revolutionary party; but before it can accomplish the politico-economic revolution, the revolution must first take place in the minds of the wage workers.

After the above, the meeting closed with the result that the literary agent was relieved of 90 Hungarian pamphlets, 6 copies of the Hungarian paper, 7 copies of "What Means This Strike?" 7 Weekly Peoples and 3 Arbeiter Zeitungs.

L. M. W.
New York, July 25.

BOOKING MEETING IN THE BRONX.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Thirty-fourth Assembly District had a very successful open air meeting

at the corner of 138th street and Willis avenue last Saturday night, with Comrade Starkenberg, of Denver, Colo., as the first speaker. He spoke on the right of free speech and how it is suppressed by the capitalist class of Colorado.

Comrade Frank Campbell, of New Jersey, then took the stand, and showed up the workings of the capitalist system of production and its effect on the working class. He was followed by Comrade Chas. Chase, who spoke on the class struggle. He proved to the satisfaction of the audience that their material interests would eventually force them to abolish capitalism.

Comrade H. A. Santee then took the stand and pointed out to the audience the rapidity with which the capitalist system is working out its own downfall.

About 20 copies of "Behind the Scenes" and 20 copies of "What Means This Strike?" as well as 25 copies of the Weekly People were sold. We also got two six-month subscriptions to the Weekly People.

J. Scherer,
Organizer.
New York, July 24.

HUNGARIANS HOLD ANOTHER
GOOD MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A successful open-air meeting was held in the Hungarian language last night, on the corner of Stanton and Goerke streets. At times the meeting swelled to the number of 500 listeners. Comrade Leroy, who prides himself on being chairman of all successful meetings, was again at his post.

Without much ceremony the chairman introduced as first speaker Comrade Steron. He thoroughly dissected the capitalist system and its evils. He was followed by Comrade Toth, who spoke on the political log-rolling of the Kangaroo, alias Social Democratic party. He also showed the difference between it and the Socialist Labor Party.

Toth was followed by Comrade Louis Basky, who spoke on the value of the class-conscious ballot. He further impressed the minds of the workers present on the necessity of organization on the political as well as the economic field.

The literary agent disposed of sixty-five Hungarian pamphlets, four copies of the Hungarian weekly, seven copies of "What Means This Strike," and two copies of the Weekly People.

L. M. Wieder.
New York, July 27.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A successful open-air meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Seventh avenue.

A. Francis and the writer spoke to an audience of over 300.

Judging from the sale of literature and the deep interest shown by the workers present, the speakers' remarks fell on good ground.

Thirty-six pamphlets in Italian, English and French were sold.

We of the French Branch will do our best from now on to wake up the French-speaking workmen of New York, so that when election day comes they will march to the ballot box and vote for the only party which represents their class—the Socialist Labor Party.

Yours fraternally, Fred Isler.
Tremont, N. Y., July 23.

CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Section Cleveland S. L. P. has arranged open air meetings for every Saturday night at 8 o'clock sharp, on Public Square in front of Marshall's Drug Store. Chairmen, speakers and comrades on duty are as follows:

August 6.—Chairman, Rugg. Speakers, Dinger and Kircher. 7 o'clock duty, Hauser and Nuhn.

August 13th.—Chairman, Margenson. Speakers, Kircher and Goerke. 7 o'clock duty, Reiman and Polster.

August 20th.—Chairman, Wettstein. Speakers, Goerke and Dinger. 7 o'clock duty, Koepfel and Zillmer.

August 27.—Chairman, Rugg. Speakers, Dinger and Kircher. 7 o'clock duty, Hauser and Nuhn.

It is to be expected that all other comrades also will attend these meetings as numerous and regularly as possible. The comrades mentioned in above schedule are requested to clip out this list and keep it for reference.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinnally, Gen. Sec. S. T. and L. A., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM

The following appeared in "The Wall Street Journal" of Tuesday evening, July 26, under the above caption:

"So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices, and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that read each other for jobs. And, with the cantonery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims 'sacredness' for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as 'scabs.'"

"These words are not taken from some organ of organized employers fighting the trade unions. They are not the utterances of 'capitalism.' We have taken them from a newspaper advocate of socialism. It has often been said that 'politics makes strange bedfellows,' but nothing is stranger than the unacknowledged alliance between capitalism and socialism. Working for different ends, and wide apart as they are in their ultimate purposes, yet they stand close together in two things. Both, for instance, are in favor of combination. Socialism makes no opposition to the trusts. It welcomes their creation as a development in the direction of the 'co-operative commonwealth.' Socialists regard the concentration going on in the business world as one stage in its transition from individualism to communism. In the combinations, the individual is being lost in the organization. Socialists do not favor competition, which they regard as belonging to an age of savagery. Our trusts and combinations are but the attempts made by capitalists to reduce, regulate, or get rid of competition. So capital and socialism are working along parallel lines. Socialists believe that finally the combinations of capital will become so large that capital will be unable to conduct them, and that the people will seize them. Then instead of combinations existing for the 'few' who control them, they will exist for the 'many' who compose them.

"But capital and socialism also stand together in opposition to the trades unions as they exist in this country. There are a good many socialists in trades unions, but as the words quoted above show, there is no alliance between socialism and unionism. In fact the labor organizations in the United States to-day, stand as an obstacle to the spread of socialism. This is a fact not generally realized, but it has a large significance.

"Trades unions as they have developed in this country in recent years have in large part modelled themselves on the lines of monopoly in capital. We believe in the principle of organization in labor as we believe in the principle of organization in capital, but it is one of the defects of trades unionism that it copies the worst instead of the best in organized capital. Its objective point at this time is monopoly. It seeks to destroy competition. It aims at the destruction of independence. It desires to establish a labor monopoly by closing the doors of opportunity to every working man not a member of its organization, and subjecting himself to its dictation and rates of wages.

"This is the fatal tendency in organized capital and organized labor, that it aims at monopoly and tyranny. Unless this tendency is checked, there will inevitably be a rapid growth of socialism in this country. 'So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests,' says 'Daily People,' 'Gompers Unionism befores the workman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are 'politics,' and that they 'divide the working class.'"

"We believe that organization can be maintained on democratic and liberal lines, affording the advantages of concentration without loss of essential liberty. We believe that it is possible to regulate competition without establishing either monopoly or socialism. It is with this end in view that The Wall Street Journal never neglects an opportunity to preach publicity, fair dealing, the honest accounting, the rights of minority as well as majority, of the independent workman as well as the labor unionists, the reasonable regulation of the corporations for the protection of the public, a wholesome growth of democracy in business.

"Organizations of capital and of labor, conducted with honesty, justice and square dealing, will increase the prosperity of the country without destroying its liberties. But injustice, dishonesty and oppression on the part of either, or both, make socialism's only opportunity for growth in this country."

"The Wall Street Journal" is quoted in the resolution defining the trades union attitude of the Socialist Labor Party, as triumphantly greeting Gompers' trades unionism as "One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism." Evidently, "The Wall St. Journal" is now turning about and quoting that resolution to show that Socialism, as well as Gompersism, is a prop of Capitalism. "Socialism makes no opposition to trusts," it says. "But Capitalism and Socialism," it continues, "also stand together in opposition to trades unions as they exist in this country." These are clever instances of how wholly false statements may be made out of partial truths.

Socialism opposes trusts, though it favors concentration. Socialism opposes trusts because of their private ownership, that is, their ownership by private individuals known as capitalists. These exploit the trusts for their private profit. From this fact, springs the abuses of the trusts. Socialism will make the trusts social in ownership, that is, it will make the individuals composing society their owners. They will operate the trusts for social use instead of private profit. In this manner, the abuses of the trusts will be done away with.

Socialism favors concentration as a means of bringing social ownership about. Concentration, by replacing the small one-man shop with the large mills employing tens of thousands, and interlocking industry, is making industry social in character. In so doing, concentration is undermining Capitalism, and preparing the conditions that will lead to its overthrow.

To advocate a change from private to social ownership, and to stand by the evolution which is bringing that change about, is something very different from "The Wall St. Journal's" alleged alliance between Capitalism and Socialism—it is arraying Socialism against Capitalism, and working for Capitalism's overthrow, in order that Socialism shall triumph. "The Wall St. Journal" may not appreciate the difference. The trust magnates do, hence their strenuous outcries against their ally (sic), Socialism. Hence, also, their vehement claims that the trusts are creating conditions that are antagonistic to the spread of Socialism.

Similarly with the opposition of Socialism to the Gompers' type of trades unionism. Socialism opposes this type of trades unionism, because IT IS A PROP OF CAPITALISM. In other words, Socialism opposes Gompers' trades unionism for the same reason that it favors concentration, i. e., because such opposition will destroy that prop and make possible the overthrow of capitalism, just as concentration is doing.

The trust magnates already referred to, do not consider this "standing together in opposition." There is too much diversity of aim, too great a difference of tactics—especially since it is the aim to substitute the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance for Gompers—to make it anything than a decidedly bad falling out, for them. The trust magnates aren't in the habit of standing together with classes bent on their undoing. They are more inclined to sit down on them, good and hard, to use a little expressive slang.

With "The Wall St. Journal's" belief in regulated competition without monopoly or Socialism, there is no use arguing. It presupposes that capitalism, American capitalism, is addicted to crab steps, and will return to the times when the law controlled it, instead of it controlling the law, as at present. Capitalism in America may look backward to medieval trade regulation, but, as yet, it has not taken any steps in that direction. American capitalism will continue to evolve. As a corollary, it will compel the members of the American working class to evolve also, as it has been doing. They will then have to choose from among reactionary Gompersism, conservative Wall St. Journalism and revolutionary Socialism. That the latter will be their choice, the growing number of workmen who are daily turning to revolutionary Socialism leaves no doubt whatever.

In Socialism alone will there be organization "on democratic and liberal lines, affording the advantages of concentration without loss of essential liberty," for in Socialism, to use the language of Karl Marx, in his analysis of co-operation in "Capital," the workmen will "throw off the fetters of individuality and develop the capabilities of the species."

PHILADELPHIA OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, August 6—Front and Dauphin streets.

DETROIT AGITATION MEETINGS.

Section Detroit, Mich., will hold outdoor agitation meetings every Saturday, beginning at 8 p. m., at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns these essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888..... 1,008
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191
In 1904..... 53,763

When the working poor are paid in
return for their labor only as much
money as will buy them the necessities
of life, their condition is identical with
that of the slave, who receives those
necessaries at first hand; the former we
call "free men" and the latter "slaves,"
but the difference is imaginary only.

—John Adams.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

THE ASSASSINATION OF VON PLEHVE.

The assassination of Von Plehve is the
logical outcome of his own reactionary
policy. Ruthlessly suppressing every as-
piration for progress and freedom op-
posed to the interests of the feudalistic
nobility whom he represented, Von
Plehve left no resource to his goaded
victims but an appeal to the barbaric
methods of which he, himself, was the
leading exponent. Rejecting the con-
stitutional methods of civilization, re-
fusing the population of Russia the most
elementary rights of mankind, guilty of
instigating one of the most brutal race
massacres in order to divert attention
from and perpetuate the infamies of the
politic-economic system of which he
was the leading spirit and most typical
representative, Von Plehve was his own
assassin, and prepared the way for his
own horrible end. All the friends of
man will deplore his fate, but few will
regard it as unexpected and undesired.

The assassination of Von Plehve has
still another phase; it makes clear the
noble and difficult task of our comrades
of the Russian Socialist Labor Party. Like
all true Socialists they have insisted on
civilized tactics. Despite the severe re-
pression of Von Plehve, despite the more
painful criticism of those who were with
yet misunderstood, them, they have
valiantly, in season and out, opposed the
terrorist policy. Convinced of the futility
of political assassination, aware of its
fearful reaction, so productive of further
and worse repression, they have stood,
against fearful odds and conditions, for
a campaign of education and organiza-
tion, aiming at the overthrow of abso-
lutism and feudalism by peaceful, civil-
ized methods. Thanks to the Russian
Socialist Labor Party, the Russian revo-
lutionary movement is no longer a move-
ment of the student and the nobility.
It is a movement affecting not only the
top, but the foundations of Russian
society, organizing the working class
in the large industrial centers and in-
augurating strikes and other movements
for their protection and progress.

For the present, no doubt, this peace-
ful, onward march will receive a set-
back. It will suffer the recoil that fol-
lows the successful use of the bomb.
The "times that try men's souls" will
be the lot of our Russian co-workers,
but they will pass through them tri-
umphant and victorious for theirs are
the tactics that will eventually succeed,
while failure will be written across those
of the bomb-thrower.

Evidence of the low wages actually
received by the working class continues
to accumulate. Bradstreet's, referring
to the effects of the Fall River strike
on local trade conditions states that "the
floods of 25,000 people and the loss in
wages expended, estimated at \$150,000,
must prove important." 25,000 persons
losing \$150,000 in wages, lose \$6 a week
each! What magnificent wages, to be
sure!

The Social Democratic, alias Socialist,
privately-owned press, is now drawing
morals from the death of the recently
deceased "New Nation" of Dayton, Ohio.
As usual, the wrong ones are drawn.

Tim Healy condemned himself by call-
ing off that Washington, D. C., strike.
He thereby makes plain that his alleged
reason for calling it were false.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

At Fall River, Mass., the center of the
cotton cloth industry, a great strike of the
operatives is on. It is easy to guess what
will be the outcome. Sprung at a time that
is most inopportune for the operatives and
most opportune for the manufacturers,
how can the strike end otherwise than
disastrously to the strikers, or avoid
evolving into another economic slaughter
of the pure and simple innocents? Even
the capitalist press, whose business it is
to invent "prosperity," does not go above
\$225,000 in its estimates of a week's
wages for the 25,000 operatives of the
mills involved in the strike order. Grant-
ing this rather high estimate to be cor-
rect, it would mean only \$9 per week.
Truly a magnificent wage upon which to
conduct a strike of workers whose only
conception of strike tactics consist of fight-
ing capital with capital by means of a
"union treasury." But the Fall River mills
have for months past been running on
short time and according to the press
despatches have curtailed production
about forty per cent., which means that
the paltry pittance of the operatives has
also been reduced. In addition, the same
despatches inform us of the great drain—
the "largest since 1894"—on the poor
relief department of the city in conse-
quence of the slackening down of the
mills. A none too bright outlook surely.
But the strikers have \$100,000 in their
treasury!! Of that more anon.

How about the manufacturers? What
is their status in the present tie-up?
Turning again to the press despatches, it
will be found that the mills have al-
most 1,500,000 pieces of cloth on hand;
that the sales are low, running only from
50,000 to 75,000 pieces per week; and,
finally, the price of raw cotton being
so high in proportion to the selling price
of cloth and the prospects good for a
much lower figure being asked for the
new crop, it would pay the manufactur-
ers to curtail or even shut down their
mills until the new and cheaper supply
of raw material is available. Thus it
will be seen that the mill owners are
not booked to do much worrying over
the strike. And it will also be inferred
that the operatives are scheduled for
another game of being bamboozled by
their misleaders—a la those of the coal
mining and beef packing industries.

It may be asked why the Fall River
cotton workers meekly drugged along
before the curtailment and now so sud-
denly acquire courage to jump into a
hopeless fight. Here is where their pure
and simple training or rather lack of it,
and the \$100,000 "will o' the wisp" comes
in.

Looking to the "leadership" of the Hib-
berts, Jacksons, Whiteheads, Tanseys,
et al., of the United Textile Workers,
they have, on the one hand, been taught
to respect the rights of brother capital,
to arbitrate and conciliate, etc., ad
nauseum. Hence their backwardness
while any semblance of "prosperity"
lasted. On the other hand, in order to
induce them to pay dues to the U. T. W.
and its parent mushroom, the A. F. of L.,
the poor dupes have been told of the
wonderful backing of the A. F. of L. and
the efficacy of that local \$100,000 fund in
the event of a strike or lockout. Hence
their readiness to blindly obey the im-
pulse to fall back upon the latter prom-
ises now that the bosses—evidently with
such an outcome in view—have put the
screws on too tight.

It is time the cotton workers learned
enough to throw the labor fakirs off
their backs and get where they would
acquire a knowledge of the class struggle
and the correct tactics to pursue in their
economic battles—in the ranks of the So-
cialist Trade and Labor Alliance where
they should long ago have been.

ON WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY.

Often it is asserted that the members
of the working class will not stick to-
gether; that they are too selfish, igno-
rant and submissive to unite for common
action in their own interests. Light is
just now being shed on these statements
in Zeigler, Ill. There, as is well known,
a bitter strike against a reduction of
miners' wages is on. Joe Leiter, who
owns the town, has sent far and wide
for non-union men to aid him in his
purpose. One hundred of them from St.
Louis turned back at Carbondale, Ill.,
when conditions were explained to them.
The Italians—the much misunderstood
and maligned "dagoes"—cannot be in-
duced to enter the town. In brief, work-
ingmen refuse to go to Zeigler, pre-
ferring to aid the cause of the strikers
rather than that of their oppressive
employer. This same spirit is frequently
manifested in labor troubles, the workers
organized and unorganized standing to-
gether and undergoing mutual sacrifice
in order to uphold and advance their
common interests.

One might go even further and assert
that the workers inherently recognize
the necessity of merging their selfish
interests and making a strong pull to-
gether for their common good, as is
shown in spontaneous and unorganized
strikes. This spirit of class interest only
fails to thrive where labor has been often
mised and defeated, or where the stress
of economic conditions has overcome the

inborn feeling of opposition and hatred
to degrading employment. Gompers'
pure and simple unionism with its false,
capitalist teachings and revamped guild
practices, which divides the working
class into selfish, warring crafts, solici-
tous of naught but their jobs, sacrificing
principle and solidarity for their own
immediate success, is mainly responsible
for the former of these baneful results,
while the latter are produced by the sys-
tem of capitalism which that unionism
so strenuously upholds, amid the plau-
dits of the ultra-capitalist press. Ob-
versely, this spirit can only be developed
and made the means of working class
solidarity and emancipation by a union-
ism that believes in Socialist teaching,
thus making the working class demo-
cratic, self-reliant and united, proof
against disappointment and adversity,
and intent on abolishing the system of
capitalism, so detrimental to all its mem-
bers, whether organized or unorganized,
employed and unemployed. Such a
unionism is the new trades unionism—the
Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

GOMPERS' LATEST FARE.

"Sam" Gompers, he with the steel
boiler in him, wherewith to direct losing
strikes, is out with an old scheme, "in
the interests of labor." It consists in
asking congressional candidates: (1)
Will you vote against government by in-
junction, by voting for our bill on that
subject? (2) will you vote for our eight-
hour bill? (3) will you vote for the refer-
endum?—and threatening to cause "or-
ganized labor" to vote against all who
answer in the negative.

This scheme has been put in practice
by city reform clubs. English trades
unionists also use it. It fails, owing to
the politicians' inability to keep a prom-
ise after election. They answer "yes"
to any question, and then bring forth
the alleged circumstances that prevented
them from living up to the affirmative
—an explanation that is generally accept-
able to the Gomperses.

The scheme is a means of influencing
elections. It is, therefore, valuable to
the labor politicians. They can use it to
their own advantage on candidates who
have not got sense enough to see that
"organized labor" always votes for its
enemies, and are therefore likely to be
frightened. The knowing candidates
will laugh. They have turned "or-
ganized labor" down with regularity, and
been re-elected for doing so.

The scheme is decidedly fakirish and
un-American. The intelligent American
working class believes in direct legisla-
tion. They take no stock in indirect
methods. They will, accordingly, vote
for direct legislation in favor of working
class interests, by voting for the working
class congressional candidates of the So-
cialist Labor Party—the party that be-
lieves in the workmen capturing Con-
gress and using its powers directly in
their own class interests.

A delegate who attended the recent
national convention of the Socialist La-
bor Party, and who has been a visitor to
New York in former years, noted a fact
which may even have escaped many a
New Yorker. Said the delegate:

"While riding on the elevated road
from the City Hall to Thirty-second
street, on July 3, at 10.30 p. m., I never
noticed a single horse, neither on Third
avenue nor on any of the side streets.
From Thirty-second to Forty-second
streets I counted just seven horses."

Anyone who has been familiar with
the congested conditions of Third avenue
in former years cannot help but note the
change. Mechanical power has super-
ceded horse power and is fast super-
ceding human labor power.

Socialism intends to build the workers'
welfare upon these changed conditions
by the public ownership of the means
of production and exchange.

Vote for Corregan and Cox, the cham-
pions of this new idea.

Many persons are anxiously asking the
difference between the Republican and
Democratic parties as now constituted.
There is no essential difference—both
are capitalistic, ultra-capitalistic, but one
has an erratic, the other "a safe and sane
candidate." The latter has been picked
for the winner by the capitalist class,
and the un-class conscious workmen will
vote for him. The class conscious
workmen will not be so foolish. They
will have neither the un-
reliable rough rider nor the reliable
judge. They will vote for the candidates
of their class, Corregan and Cox, presi-
dential and vice-presidential nominees,
respectively, of the Socialist Labor
Party.

When the President said "Prosperity
has come at home," the increase of sui-
cide in Greater New York was not
known, or else he might have, in a spirit
of honesty, changed the phrase.

The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the
workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

SUBSTANTIATING SOCIALIST CON-
TENTIONS.

Four weeks ago, in an editorial en-
titled "The Curtailment—Some Things
It Discloses," The People took the just
then published pay rolls of the Baldwin
Locomotive Works for last September
and the week preceding July 1, this year,
and compared the wages they revealed
with the wages of medieval craftsmen.
It was therein shown that in December
last 15,800 men earning about \$250,000
a week, to use the language of the of-
ficials of the Baldwin Locomotive Works,
received an average weekly wage of
\$16.00 a week each. It was also shown
that in the week preceding July 1, 9,727
men received a pay roll amounting to
\$116,000, or less than an average of \$12.00
a week each. These wages of the high-
est type of modern technicians and
mechanicians were next compared with
the highest wages of the skilled medieval
craftsmen and shown to be less than
them, despite the increased productivity
of modern machinery and labor. Other
comparisons were made, to the disad-
vantage of modern capitalism.

In this editorial it is proposed to sub-
stantiate this analysis and comparison
by another set of figures, disclosed by
curtailment, and also taken from the
modern highly developed mechanical in-
dustries connected with transportation.
They are contained in this little para-
graph, which is now going the rounds
of the press:

"The number of men employed in the
shops of the Pennsylvania railroad at
Altoona on June 1, was about 9,500; in
two years ago it was 12,000. The pay rolls
now aggregate \$260,000 monthly; in 1902
the total was \$575,000."

A little arithmetic will demonstrate
that the average monthly wages of 9,500
men receiving \$260,000 is \$27.30, or \$6.50
a week for a month of four weeks. A
little more arithmetic will further dem-
onstrate that the average monthly wages
of 12,000 men receiving \$575,000 is \$47.91,
or less than \$12.00 a week for a month
of four weeks. These wages being less
than those revealed by the pay rolls of the
Baldwin Locomotive Company, they re-
inforce the comparisons made with the
latter.

It needs no excessive stretch of the
imagination to realize, in these days of
greatly increased cost of living, the
meagre reward labor receives for its toil,
especially when compared with the well-
paid handcraftsmen of medieval times.
Despite, the immense production of
wealth made possible by the progress of
mechanical invention during the last two
centuries the wages and conditions of
labor tend downward. With paltry
wages there go increased cost of living
and an increased death rate for laborers.
Nothing better can be expected as long
as the private ownership of land and cap-
ital prevail. Under this system the
benefits of progress are expropriated by
the private owners of land and capital.
They reap all the luxuries, while labor
gains but a meagre subsistence. When
this system is replaced by the social
ownership of land and capital then the
benefits of progress will also be social-
ized.

Workmen, hasten the day! It is to
your interest to do so!

SELF-EXPOSED.

It is proverbial that memory is essen-
tial to successful falsification. The
soundness of this view is receiving fresh
demonstration in the strike news from
Chicago, published in the local capital-
ist press. At the outset of the renewed
strike, the Sun presented the strikers
as well paid foreigners, possessed of
bank accounts, on which they were
drawing, preparatory to their departure
for their former homes in the old coun-
try, where they intend to either remain
until the strike ends, or use the valuable
experience acquired in this country to
obtain good wages in Americanized
packing establishments abroad. In his
mind's eye, one saw a stream of strikers
going to the bank, stuffing their pockets
with gold coin, and heaving themselves
to a ticket broker's office, there to secure
the necessary passage to the land of
patient waiting and further enrichment,
across the sea! On July 27, however, the
Sun printed the following:

"Hunger exists among striking labor-
ers living west of the stock yards and to-
day a throng of women and children of
strikers' families raided a fruit peddler's
wagon. It was a 'famine riot.' Screams
of the women mingled with the shouts
of men, who joined the crowd. The po-
lice finally restored order but could not
feed the hungry."

This is an entirely different picture
from that conjured up by the first
presentations of the Sun. It is more
typical. It is more real. Fifteen days
had not passed on July 27 since the inaugu-
ration of the strike; that is, in less than two
weeks the families of the striking labor-
ers engage in "famine riots," so great

have been the earnings of the laborers
when employed.

It stands to reason that no representa-
tion of the strikers as men with bank
accounts will square with these facts.
The capitalist press, through its faulty
memory, therefore, stands exposed once
more, for what it is—a falsifier of work-
ing class conditions.

THE SPIRIT OF HONESTY.

"The problems with which we have
to deal in our modern industrial and
social life are manifold; but the
spirit in which it is necessary to ap-
proach their solution is simply the
spirit of honesty, of courage and of
common sense."—President Roose-
velt, in his notification speech.

It cannot be gainsaid that the senti-
ment herein expressed is eminently true
and sound. Without it as a guide mod-
ern industrial and social problems can-
not be solved. Having accepted this
self-evident truth, a few questions will
now be in order. Was it this spirit that
actuated President Roosevelt when he
said "Wages are higher than ever be-
fore"? The census of 1900 shows wages
to be two per cent. lower than in 1890.
Later figures show them to have ad-
vanced sixteen per cent. up to 1903.
At the same time prices, according to
Bradstreet's commercial agency, ad-
vanced forty per cent. Was it this
spirit that actuated President Roose-
velt when he said "Prosperity has come
at home"? With wage reductions, cur-
tailments and business depression in the
land, the coming of prosperity must
have escaped notice. Ask the working
class where it is, and the answer will be,
"Search me."

The spirit of honesty, like that of
charity, should begin at home.

RAPID SOCIAL CHANGES.

Most people are unaware of the rapid
social-industrial-agricultural changes
which are taking place everywhere
throughout the land.

Comrade Frank Leitner of Texas,
while in New York as a delegate to the
National Convention of the Socialist
Labor Party, illustrated the point by
telling of his own personal experience
in the Lone Star State.

Said Comrade Leitner:—"When I
came to Texas eight years ago, I trav-
elled all over the State in search of em-
ployment. Everywhere could be seen
vast unoccupied tracts of land, where the
cattle roamed at will the whole year
around. Whenever the cattle were
wanted by their owners, the cowboys
were sent out to find them and bring
them to the markets. Now all is
changed. The land is being fenced in
as the private property of some corpora-
tion. I saw one fence eighteen miles
long in a straight line."

In these rapid changes it has so come
to pass that the industrial worker,
thrown out of employment by the equally
rapid development of machinery, seeks
in vain some unoccupied spot of land
where to eke out a living by tilling
the soil. He is shut out everywhere,
a jobless, landless outcast of society.

To this proprietorial class the Socialist
Labor Party, with its demand for the
social ownership of land and capital, is
the only hope. Its platform provides
the only means whereby they can pro-
mote their economic welfare and that
of humanity in general. Backed by the
intelligent labor everywhere in this land
the day would not be far distant when
the Socialist Labor Party would make
the right of life, liberty and the pursuit
of happiness a reality, instead of a dream
of by-gone times.

Speed the day by voting for Corregan
and Cox.

BAD INDICATIONS.

The old-time boast that the American
is too independent to stoop to ignoble
deeds or act the part of a slave, to the
detriment of the welfare of others, is
rapidly being reversed. According to
the census of arrests in New York City
in 1903, there has been an increase of
crime. Of the 175,871 men and women
arrested during that period, the largest
percentage, from the viewpoint of na-
tionality, were white Americans; they
forming almost fifty per cent., or 85,376,
to be exact, of those involved. Again,
in the carloads of non-unionists being
shipped from Cleveland to the Chicago
packing plants, the agent of the latter
asserts that more Americans than for-
eigners are in evidence. These men go
knowing that a strike is on. They are
offered free fare, free board and lodging
as inducements.

Facts are facts. These facts point to
a steady deterioration in the condition
which once permitted the American to
live without resource to either the cup
of intoxication or the relief of crime.
Gone are the days when the pauperiza-
tion implied in "free fare, free board
and lodging" could be spurned with the
contempt it deserved. No longer is the
recent arrival from the dependent
breeding conditions of old world mon-
archies, the leader in acts denoting de-
pendence and desperation.



BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it
is very clear that the Socialist program
will go to smash against the moral sense
of the American people.

UNCLE SAM—Inasmuch as to
which?

B. J.—Inasmuch as to the moral sense
of the American people will revolt
against the idea of confiscation.

U. S.—Confiscation? For instance?

B. J.—The Socialist will, for instance,
tell you point blank that they mean to
appropriate the railroads without inden-
nifying their owners.

U. S.—Supposing they did.

B. J.—That is confiscation, and con-
fiscation is an immoral act! and no moral
people like the American would counte-
nance such a thing.

U. S. (after a pause)—What is the
name of the Austrian village in which
you were born?

B. J. (indignant)—Austrian village!
I was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts,
and you know it!

U. S.—Oh, I mean your father, in
what Italian village was he born?

B. J.—My father was born in Boston,
sir, near the Boston Common.

U. S.—Oho! Well, then, it must have
been your mother. What European vil-
lage does she hail from?

B. J. (very indignant)—Did you call
Lynn a "European village"? You know
very well she was born in Lynn.

U. S. (effecting embarrassment)—
Well, I mean your father's mother or
your mother's father. In what foreign
village were they born?

B. J. (very haughtily)—I want you to
understand that not only was I born here
and my parents, too, but all my four
grand-parents, and all their grand-par-
ents were born in this country; we are
of pure Mayflower extraction, and New
England stock.

U. S.—Then you all descend from the
neighborhood of where Bunker Hill
Monument now stands?

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Then you feel very proud about
the American Revolution, do you not?

B. J.—Don't YOU?

U. S.—I do, most assuredly. And do
you think our ancestors acted immorally
on that occasion?

B. J.—Certainly not! Do YOU?

U. S.—Of course not. But will you
oblige me by imparting to me a certain
information after which my heart now
yearns?

B. J.—With pleasure.

U. S.—How much indemnity did our
ancestors pay King George when they
took the colonies away from him?

B. J.—Indemnity? I?

U. S.—Yes, my sweet preacher of
sweet morality—"indemnity."

These bad indications are not without
their good accompaniments. More and
more are they being perceived and un-
derstood by the members of the Amer-
ican working class, who, perceiving and
understanding that they are due to capi-
talism, are uniting with their fellow
workers of all other nationalities in a
determined effort for the overthrow of
that system, in accordance with the eco-
nomic and political program of the So-
cialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and
the Socialist Labor Party.

An idea may be had of the disastrous
effects capitalism has upon the lives
of the workers by a chance remark of
a comrade the other day upon artificial
limbs. Said this comrade:

"In 1878 I had my first artificial leg
made by a New York firm. The number
of the leg was 2243. Ten years later,
the number of my second leg bore the
number 7203. This year I had another
one made and the number is 29,847."

An industrial system which cripples
and kills its workers at such a fearful
rate can not be abolished too soon. The
Socialist Labor Party has declared war
upon it and every worker ought to sup-
port the Socialist Labor Party, if for
no other reason than the one above.

Says the "Insurance Notes" of a com-
mercial newspaper:

"Sufferers from the Iroquois Theatre
fire in Chicago are getting cold comfort
from the courts. Suits involving about
\$8,000,000 are pending, but the superior
court recently decided that the city is not

B. J.—You must be crazy.
U. S.—Were not our ancestors moral?
B. J.—Certainly.
U. S.—Did not King George own these
colonies?

B. J.—Yes.
U. S.—And were they not yanked away
from him?

B. J.—Certainly! And wasn't that
right?

U. S.—You see, I am no "moralist";
you are the moralist. Tell me how much
indemnity our ancestors paid King
George for having yanked his property
from him? According to you, for a
people to take a thing without giving the
owner indemnity is immoral. King
George owned the colonies; they were
taken from him; and our ancestors who
did the taking were moral. It follows
that they must have indemnified him.

B. J. remains stupefied.

U. S.—Hullo, there! The indemnity!

B. J. fidgets about.

U. S.—You don't seem to hear (yell-
ing in his ear). The indemnity! The
indemnity! How much indemnity did
King George get?

B. J. (exasperated)—None! Hang
you; none!

U. S.—And yet our ancestors were
moral?

B. J.—Stop bantering me. Tell me
how it is, I don't quite understand it.
Was it immoral on the part of our
ancestors not to indemnify King George?

U. S.—No; it was not immoral. If
they had, it would have been stupid.
You don't indemnify the highway robber
for the stolen goods you take back from
him, do you?

B. J.—Nixy.

U. S.—Neither does a nation. The
question is simply this: Does the Amer-
ican people need the railroads to live?
If they do, the railroads can be and
must be appropriated, just the same as
the colonies were without inden-
mity. Moreover, such appropriation is
eminently just. The present owners of
the railroads and of all other machinery
and land needed by the people never pro-
duced them. The land is nature's gift,
the machinery is the product of the brain
and manual labor of the working class,
stolen from them by the capitalist class.
To take this property is but to restore
it to its owners. The same common
sense—and morality is always on the
side of the common sense—that caused
our ancestors to yank the colonies out
of the clutches of the British Crown

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS. EDITOR TAKES ONE INITIALED AND ADDRESS. OTHERS WILL BE DISCOVERED.]

SOCIALIST CONDITIONS IN NORWAY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Yesterday, the 27th inst., I received a letter from Comrade Dyer Enger, of Section Boston, who it is present, along with his wife, paying his native country, Norway, a visit, and who possibly, if conditions allow, will be at Comrade De Leon's side, representing the Socialist Labor Party of this country at the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam. The letter in question contains some items of general interest and information. I take the liberty to forward those portions of it for publication.

Arvid Olson.

New York, July 23

The Letter

"Dear Comrade:—

"I intended to write a few lines to 'Arbetaren' regarding Socialist conditions here and how I found things in general, but have not got around to it, as we have been doing a good deal of traveling so far. I can not wait any longer, as from what I have seen, the movement here has no literature worth speaking of, and as the supply that Comrade Lysell sent me is gone, I would like to have you send me, as soon as possible, at least the following amount in Swedish: six 'Reform or Revolution,' six 'What Means This Strike?,' six 'Socialism,' and six 'Socialism Versus Anarchism.'"

"I find that the average rank and file are looking for the right thing and are trying to organize the right way, although they have a good many reform notions in their heads.

"There is one good sign and that is: they are commencing to realize that the workmen, MUST work out their OWN 'SALVATION,' and have nothing to do with the other parties.

"But, of course, these individuals are in the minority in their own organizations at present. But they will come to the front by getting good, sound literature.

"We have been at two different meetings, one so-called 'Arbeider Samfund' or 'Venstre,' and the other a so-called 'Arbeider parti' or Social Democratic meeting. As to what was said and done at those meetings I will try and write it up the best I can for 'Arbetaren.' There is one thing in which they make a mistake, and that is: they don't have any literature either to sell or give away at their public meetings. I am wishing I had had a lot of pamphlets and leaflets with me, for the few I had did not go far.

Best regards to yourself and Lysell from us both.

Dyer Enger.

"Lofoten, Hedemarken, Norway.

"July 18, 1904."

CANADIAN PATRIOT RECEIVES A LESSON IN SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Toronto has been rather late this summer in commencing street meetings, owing to bad weather and other uncontrollable circumstances, but Saturday night, at the corner of Markham and Queen streets, a start was made under very poor climatic conditions, but the meeting was in every way a success, the crowd remaining even when it was pouring.

The hall was started rolling by Comrade Kemp, who stated the purpose of the meeting, showed that the Liberal and Conservative parties were but the puppets of the capitalist class, and the absolute necessity of the wage workers having a political organization based upon sound working class principles, and that the Socialist Labor Party was such an organization. Kemp also showed that the worker must read sound Socialist literature and read the Weekly People if he desires to know the how and the why of the labor question.

Martin followed and gave a clear, concise talk from the workers' standpoint, hammering home the facts that the capitalist class is a parasitic class and that all the intelligence and industry is shown by the working class. Martin also dealt with the pure and simple craft guilds, pointing to the fact that the principles upon which they are based belong to a by-gone age and that the inveterate love they have for scabbing one upon the other precluded any thoughtful wage-worker from conceiving them to stand for the interests of the entire working class. An individual, who said he was a member of the Bakers' Union, and who, from his deportment, is either a member of the small fry class of labor fakirs or one in an embryonic stage of development, took exception to a statement made by Comrade Martin that the Tobin gang of labor scabs, alias the Bost and

Shoe Workers' Union, had, in the Slater Shoe Factory at Montreal, scabbed it upon a local union which was out on strike to try and better their condition, by saying that the local union was of a scab variety.

This statement of the baker craft's guildsman gave Comrade Martin the opportunity to show to the satisfaction of the audience that instead of being a scab union they were heroes and that the Tobin gang, on the contrary, were German scabs and scamps.

Reid followed Martin, and pointed out that it was just as imperative that a correctly based economic organization exist on the economic as on the political field, and explained the difference between the old English brand of trades union and the up-to-date Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The speaker was interrupted by a gentleman whose patriotic chest threatened to burst if he did not say something, so he wished to know whether the speaker was a Canadian or not. He was informed that the speaker was a Canadian, and then he was taken as an example of the worker who had been put to sleep by the opiate of patriotism administered by capitalist newspapers, etc., and that the capitalist class took none of that kind of medicine, but that a large amount of surplus values sweated from a Hottentot was immensely superior to a less amount from the body of a loyal and patriotic Canadian wage slave.

Before the meeting was closed the aforementioned bakers' craft guildsman was given the platform, and essayed to show the good points of the pure and simple guilds, how they raised wages, how they decreased hours, and most wonderful and beautiful of all, how they were, just as the Socialist Labor Party, working for Socialism.

Comrade Martin replied to him, and when he was finished with his highness he must really have felt like a paper kite which has spent the winter on a telegraph wire.

Comrade Warner closed the meeting amid a downpour of rain, and before he was compelled to stop he let the workers know that Socialism was the one and only solution of the labor problem, that the S. L. P. was the one and only party which aimed at the emancipation of the wage worker, through the overthrow of capitalism, and that it was time the workingmen of Canada awoke from their lethargy and showed the exploiting capitalist class that they refused to be hoodwinked any longer; in short, show themselves as men, not phonographs.

During the meeting Comrade Kemp disposed of a number of pamphlets, and a large number of leaflets on "Arbitration" were distributed; in fact, the enthusiasm shown argues well for the meetings which will be held during the summer at Tecumseh and Queen, or Markham and Queen, every Saturday evening, weather permitting. All readers of the Weekly People are cordially invited to attend. Fraternally,

James M. Reid.

Toronto, Canada, July 24.

TIM HEALY'S PERNICIOUS ACTIVITIES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Tim Healy, ex-deputy sheriff and caller of strikes in Washington, D. C., in the interests of the boss brewers, is again active in this vicinity. The boss brewers' aide-in-chief is busy circulating a petition, ostensibly for an increase of wages among the firemen in the power houses of the Edison Co. and B. R. T., in New York and Brooklyn. It is openly alleged, however, that these petitions are used by the boss brewers' aide-in-chief to feather his political nest, the signers being represented to the political leaders as so many voters under his control and authority. The B. R. T. has discharged a number of the men who signed the petition. Some of these men have been with the company ten years. The company gives no reason, but this is believed to be it. The discharges were most numerous in the Third street, South Brooklyn, power house. More are expected to follow.

Show the labor fakirs up!

Fireman.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The party of many aliases is always having trouble of its own. The local bunch of freaks is in mourning over the loss of one of their flock, not the man so much as what he took with him.

Probably every reader of The People is acquainted with the history of one Wm. McLain, the Vancouver, B. C., crook and traitor. Well, he is at his old tricks again. To begin with, the members of the Socialist (sic) Party (?) all know

his record, and when he landed in Tacoma, Wash., with his glib tongue, he soon had the freaks dancing to his tune. The result was that the S. E. C. of the bogus outfit appointed him a State Organizer of the State of Washington at \$3.00 per day and \$2.00 for expenses, making \$5.00 per day.

Well, it was not long before he landed into trouble. He sent in his report, and along with it an expense bill of \$7.00 per day. A storm arose in consequence, and the S. E. C. fired him.

McLain returned again to Tacoma to view his victims, and before long he was their "born leader" (sic) again. Election came around, and their leader was put in charge of a campaign fund. Result, McLain left for unknown parts, along with the cash, leaving his wife and child to think it over. They are trying by all means to locate McLain, but up to press time this a. m. the Associated Press has not announced his capture.

Such is life in freckdom. Whichever way freaks and crooks look they see the hands of all intelligent and honest Socialists pointing the finger of scorn.

Fraternally, W. A. Herron.

Tacoma, Wash., July 20.

THE FAVORABLE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—One thing that I have noticed particularly at all of the meetings at which I have spoken in this year of unparalleled prosperity—for the capitalist class—is the desire evinced by the workingmen who attend to read the leaflets and other literature of the Socialist Labor Party, which they may be able to obtain. Time was, and not so long ago, when the workingmen who attended our meetings would treat a leaflet handed them by a member of the Socialist Labor Party as though it was an advertisement for the mighty Liver Pill, or some other patent cure-all. We seem to have passed through that stage, judging from what I have seen wherever I have been.

The reason for this, I believe, lies in the fact that the treatment which the working class is now getting from "Brother Capital," in allopathic doses, is forcing the thoughtful element to listen to the message which the Socialist Labor Party seeks to bring to the working class of the land, and in which we will be successful if the rank and file will bear in mind and act up to the full meaning of that epigram of Marx: "The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself."

In view of the fact that the national conventions of the various political parties have been held, and their programmes are now known to the working class of the nation, with the Republicans and Democrats standing as one party—the rawboned party of rawboned capitalism—with the Kangaroo "Socialist" party having as its constituency the freak and fraud element, with the Socialist Labor Party standing to-day as it has stood since its birth, the only star of hope for the working class in the black night of wage slavery, with its clear-cut, class-conscious platform, with its equally clear stand on the trades union question, with its honorable record covering some sixteen years of patient, ceaseless work in the interest of the exploited wage slaves, we can not help but increase its membership and extend its influence if we but do our duty to ourselves and our class as a whole in this campaign.

As we are a party of the working class, made up of workingmen, who depend for an existence on the wages which they get in the slave pens of the nation, we cannot do what the parties of capitalism can do with their hired spell-binders, brass bands and cheap beer. We cannot reach our class that way (and we would not if we could), but we can reach them and open their eyes and light their footsteps in their march freedomward in a way that will be far more effective on that great day when the working class of the land force the robber class to an accounting.

As the number of men who are able to go forth and preach the gospel of the Socialist Labor Party are limited and the money needed to send such men out is also limited, we can, we must, do the other thing, and that thing is: push the distribution of leaflets and the circulation of the party press, especially the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

On this score, I want to say this: Each member of the Party can do something. All of us can at least reach some one. Some of us can do more than others, but all of us should do something, and there never was a time more opportune for us than now. No workingman who thinks can be mistaken in his belief that both the Republicans and Democrats stand for his future robbery. The bogus Socialists, alias Kangas, with their bourgeois platform and scab-herding policy, stand discredited by all honest men. The Socialist Labor Party alone stands as the Party of the working class. It is therefore our duty now, more than ever before, to reach the rank and file of our class, and we can do it if the rank and file of the Socialist

Labor Party will, one and all, buckle on the armor and begin a ceaseless hustle for the Party press.

Any section can easily find \$5 and secure a bunch of prepaid postal cards and set its members at work canvassing. This work can be done at slight cost to the Party and the results will be, if the work is done right, far greater than all the "spell-binding" that can be done from now to the crack of doom. Not alone is this true, but the effectiveness of the Socialist Labor Party as an organization has been proved, and its work extended, to say nothing about its effects on our press. Then again it will give those who do such work a better insight into how and what the workingmen are doing and thinking about. Those are but a few of the many beneficent results which will flow from this kind of a campaign if the work is done well. Which means that it must not be sporadic, or done by a few. It must, to be successful, be the work of all, the ceaseless work of all.

So I hope, for one, that the rank and file, and nowhere more than in Massachusetts, where this work has been neglected for so long, will, now that the campaign is on, take up this matter seriously and work with the requisite energy to extend the cause of the working class, which is represented only by the Socialist Labor Party and its working class candidates, Corregan and Cox. If we will but do that, something we can all do if we will, the result will be felt in the extended influence of our press and the greater efficiency of our Party; and on next election day the working class will be another notch nearer freedom.

Let us all fall to and make the campaign of 1904 the campaign par excellence in the history of the Socialist Labor Party in every manner possible. Do not forget to rush the prep. 'Tis our salvation.

Michael T. Berry.

Lynn, Mass., July 27.

BOSTON STALWARTS DO YEOMAN SERVICE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Within fifty yards of the Municipal Band, within ear-shot of a dozen groups of freak advocates of political nostrums, drenched by intermittent showers that seriously hampered the gathering of our auditors, and under the surveillance of the police, who prohibit the selling of pamphlets, distribution of literature or the soliciting of subscriptions, Section Boston, under the spell of Bresnahan's logical address, signaled the most successful meeting of the season by securing fifteen subs to the Daily and Weekly People and one for the Edinburgh "Socialist." Other sections please copy.

The above record is the gauntlet which Section Boston throws down to any other section having the courage to prove their ability to beat us in securing the greatest number of subs at any one outdoor meeting.

The meeting of last Sunday was one of the factors in denoting the extent to which Party enthusiasm is arousing the members of Section Boston. It is quite safe to say that the present energy of the Party workers throughout the State of Massachusetts is unparalleled in this history of the Party, and that energy is manifesting itself in the real practical way of procuring subscribers to The People.

That's the spirit, comrades! Let us imitate the spirit of Mohamet, who, upon the mountain's refusal to come forward at his command, declared that he would himself GO to the mountain. Let us then, if the working class refuses to come to our meetings, go ourselves, through the medium of The People.

Come, Press Committees, map out your streets with workingmen occupants, mail each man a circular setting forth the necessity of reading The People, and with pencil in hand the following night GO to him a la Mohamet and don't dare face your section without his name on your list.

Comrades! Up and doing!

Frederic J. Boyle.

Boston, Mass., July 25.

OFFICERSHIP IN PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As an ex-member of the International Association of Machinists, I wish to state that I am in sympathy with the resolution defining officership in the pure and simple trades unions; but such a definition would be a club in the hands of the labor fakir against the members of the Party. For instance, if a member was elected on a sick and death committee while he was not there and if he rejected such an office, he would probably be fined or expelled, which would mean the loss of his bread and butter. In this condition, he must choose between the Party and the union.

Jacob Breuer.

Hartford, Conn., July 23.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—One comrade says, we would give a weapon to the fakirs by adopting the

resolution. Well, let us admit this. It would, however, be a weapon that they could use against individual members only, while at the same time we take that other weapon out of their hands which they are using now against the Party, when they force Party members into their service and thereby make them publicly contradict not only their own but also the Party's teaching. Comrades! keep the S. L. P.'s record clean. The choice is between two evils, but the present evil is by far the worse.

A. Metzler.

Rochester, N. Y., July 23.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The resolutions defining officership in pure and simple unions will bar every member of these unions from the Socialist Labor Party. Membership in these unions carries with it certain duties in times of trouble, just as citizenship carries with it certain duties, such as bearing arms, so members in these unions can be called on to do picket duty and committee work. In the union to which I belong this work is done gratis. There is no rush for these jobs; so each man takes his turn.

The Socialist Labor Party should be logical. If the Party wishes to bar out all who assist these unions, it should bar out all who pay dues to them. It seems to me that, as it was not the intention of the convention to shut out all members of pure and simple unions, these new definitions should be voted against.

John Royle.

Newburgh, N. Y., July 18.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Regarding the officership resolutions:—no pure and simple union can force a good man out of our party, if he has any revolutionary principle in him. It has been my experience that in nine cases out of ten it is the man looking for the job and not the job for the man in these impure and not very simple unions. I was a member of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America for some years. I know that I was looking for jobs in the union in order to gain prestige with the boss and the men. Therefore, I say, comrades, endorse the resolutions and prove to the world that we are not mere phrasemongers.

David Rydnick.

New York, July 20.

A CRANK THAT IS ALWAYS TURNING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find one year's subscription to the Daily People and four Weekly People subs.

They say I am a crank. Well, the crank keeps turning. When I can't find an argument with an individual, I get a soap box, or if the slaves are at work and I can't solicit subs, I go home and dig deep into my books.

I am going to try to work all the mining camps within reach of here this summer. Comrades, don't sit down and wait for organizers to come through, but get to work. We have all the argument on our side. Don't lag, comrades. Step up on the firing line. Keep the class struggle before working class eyes.

Yours, in the fight, J. M. F.

Duquoin, Ill., July 19.

THE SIGNS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Wednesday, July 20, a rattling good open-air meeting was held at Grant, cor. First street, Hoboken, with Comrade A. Moskovits as speaker. As far as attendance is concerned it was better than any meeting previously held. The crowd stood in rapt attention and seemed thoroughly in sympathy with the speaker. Ten pamphlets were sold and about 500 leaflets distributed.

In former years half of the leaflets could be picked up from the street; this year all the leaflets are eagerly accepted. One application for membership was also received.

All signs indicate that for the capitalists this is the most dangerous campaign that they ever had to face, and if signs prove anything at all, the Socialist Labor Party is beginning to be understood by the workers.

Julius Eck.

Hoboken, July 22.

JAGER IN NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Thursday evening, July 21, we held one of the most successful open-air meetings ever held in this town, with Comrade Henry Jager as speaker. The speaker analysed the different political parties and showed the audience a true picture of them as to what they represent. That the facts held out were considered true, was proven by the audience, when the speaker asked if there was any in the audience who thought he was wrong, to raise his hand, but not a single hand went up.

That the points scored against the present system, and for the co-operative commonwealth were appreciated by the audience was shown in the fact that at least 200 listened attentively for more

than three hours. At times the crowd swelled to about 600. When questions were called for and asked, the crowd again began to swell, although it was after 11 o'clock.

There were several questions asked by the workers, with the honest intention of learning more about the party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party. They were all answered to the satisfaction of the questioners.

One lone Kangaroo had escaped from the Zoo, however. He claimed that he had documentary evidence to prove that the S. L. P. was a party of fakirs. When the speaker extended an invitation to him to get into the wagon from which he (Jager) spoke and prove his accusation, the Kangaroo refused. The audience thereupon informed him that he was a coward, a freak, and a fakir. The Kang got up on his hind legs and hopped away, and, while fleeing from the lashing of both speaker and audience, he said: "If you want to fight, I will fight you!" which shows that there wouldn't be many hurt in a Kangaroo fight.

We sold 27 copies of "What Means This Strike?" and received two applications for membership, besides handing out several hundred leaflets. The leaflets were eagerly sought and will, no doubt, be studied carefully, if not by all, at least by the majority.

Yours, for S. L. P. success,

John D. Carlson.

New Britain, Conn., July 22.

COX IN BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The Socialist Labor Party agitator runs up against strange characters at times, but of all strange characters the most inconsistent and contemptible of them all are to be found among the membership of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party. It would be wrong to apply this to the entire membership, as it would be to apply the term Kangaroo to them all, for there are many men duped into supporting them, and it is hard to get them out, owing to the hypocrisy of their leaders. They cry, "Bossism" at the Socialist Labor Party while they have an organization completely controlled by bossism, or, more properly speaking, political trickery.

The dupes in this organization are like unto the dupes in those other organizations whose main article of faith is embodied in the expression "I believe" or "I don't" or "I won't believe," the case may require. They will listen to and applaud you while you expose the trickery of all political parties, until you come to theirs, and though you produce indisputable evidence, they will cry "I don't believe it." One said to me last night, when reading the public ownership plank of their platform—"that word is not there"; and when shown that it was (the clipping was from "The Worker") said: "That is not our paper. I don't believe it." A "Chicago Socialist" was produced with the same, but to admit would be to die.

This is the kind of "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, crowd I ran up against last night in this town. In advertising my meeting I learned that my old opponent, John Collins, was billed to speak the same evening, but he did not put in an appearance; hence the bogus Socialists, alias Social Democrats, were out in full force with all their dupes.

As I was sitting on the opposite corner from where I was to speak, I beheld them scurrying about, passing me at times. They intended to hold their meeting on the same corner, but learning that their man was not coming they settled down to hear the Socialist Labor Party man. (One of them told me afterwards they were told to take off their buttons, not knowing that I had seen their buttons when first attracted by their peculiar antics.)

Well, they got their drubbing. It started to rain and prevented the meeting from going any further, but not until an hour had been spent and the bogus Socialists got their dose. 'One of them came to me and invited me up to their headquarters. It was in a doctor's office, reminding me very much of Dr. Dubin's office in Chicago. The membership was a typical middle class one. No proof of any kind is in hand for this, but like their antics, the cut of their jib is sufficient to assert that in Bloomington a number of the middle class, with a sprinkling of workers, is organized into the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party. The results are that the workers swallow the organization without investigation, and won't believe any of its crookedness, pleading ignorance in some instances, and when shown "their own" (!) press, won't be convinced, becoming instantly blind and unable to read.

After having a bout with them and convincing myself that the above is true, I left them.

Comrades, beware of the middle class.

W. W. Cox.

Bloomington, Ill., July 27.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

T. J., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—You are laboring under a mistaken impression. The proposed constitutional amendments barring non-wage-workers from membership, and providing for a two thirds wageworking membership in the sections, were not adopted by the recent national convention; consequently, they will not be referred to a referendum vote.

A. B., PRETORIA, S. A.—The issues containing the article you request are exhausted. The American consul at Pretoria will furnish you with the first names and price quotations if you desire. He is there to promote commerce with this country. Our work falls in other lines of human activity.

G. L. S., DULUTH, MINN.—Your question is best answered by asking another. What were the rights of those who invested in chattel slavery when social evolution and necessity demanded its abolition?

F. W. P., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Sections of the Socialist Labor Party have jurisdiction over their own members. Apply to Section San Francisco, and in that way test whether your occupation is a bar or not. From this distance, it does not appear to be.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—When writing on the resolution defining officership in pure and simple unions, remember that the national convention has limited the discussion to 100 words. Letters ranging from two to five hundred words are, of course, ruled out.

T. J. T., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Correction noted. Glad you feel that way. No mistakes will occur with all our members equally alert and vigilant.

F. B., STEUBENVILLE, O.—The lack of articles adapted to beginners has been noted, and filled as much as possible. The difficulty is to find able volunteer writers. The force here is busily engaged with contemporaneous and current matters, but a renewed effort will be made in the direction you suggest.

R. L. M., ST. LOUIS, MO.—As that is a question of law, you had better consult a competent lawyer. Submit your question to such a lawyer, if you wish to bring it to an issue. Yours is one of an increasing number of similar cases.

J. A. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—You greatly exaggerate the space given to the individual of whom you write. To our knowledge he has never abused the courtesies extended to him.

ANONYMOUS, ADAMS, MASS.; J. R., SOUQUALINE, WASH.; W. A. H., TACOMA, WASH.; A. O., NEW YORK CITY; T. A. D., TROY, N. Y.; H. H. N., LOS ANGELES; W. F. R., CLEVELAND, O.; C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Matter received.

HAS THEM ON THE RUN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find money order to cover thirteen yearly and two half-yearly subs to the Weekly People, and to pay for two copies of Bebel's "Woman" and three copies of the "Pilgrim's Shell." To be sent to Tuolumne, Cal., as per address given. I am going after them, both subs and bogus Socialists. We have two comrades here, Ferguson and Brewes, whose influence is telling. The bogus Socialists have vanished, never to return, notwithstanding that the American Labor Union is fairly strong in these parts. Hoping continued success for The People and the S. L. P. everywhere. Yours fraternally,

R. C. Goodwin.

Sonoma, Cal., July 18.

INTERNATIONAL DELEGATE SAILS.

Daniel De Leon, the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party of this country and Australia to the International Socialist Congress to be held at Amsterdam, Holland this month, sailed for that city Tuesday, July 19, on the steamer Potsdam, of the Netherlands-American line.

A number of members of the Party in this vicinity went to the pier in Hoboken and bid him bon voyage as the vessel bore him away.

LOWELL OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

The Socialist Labor Party of Lowell will hold open air meetings at the corner of Jackson and Central streets, every Saturday evening at 8 p. m. Now comrades and sympathizers of the movement, come and help to distribute literature. Bring your friends with you.

J. Youngjohns, Organizer.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 280, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Special meeting held July 31 at 2-6 New Reade street. John J. Donohue in the chair. Absent without excuse, Hammer and Schmidt. T. Walsh elected recording secretary pro tem. The financial report showed receipts \$178.00, expenditures \$312.96.

Communications.—From New Brunswick, N. J., reporting removal to that town of a member of Section Essex County, and enrollment of several members at-large. Secretary reported to have sent application cards with instructions that same be filled out and sent to New Jersey S. E. C. From Section Lynn, Mass., reporting expulsion of F. B. Jordan for slander and for making statements that he did not believe in the Party and its platform. From Section Rensselaer County, N. Y., reporting suspension for one year of L. A. Boland for insubordination. From Salt Lake City, Utah, giving general report of Party work. From Minnesota S. E. C., enclosing application for charter from Red Lake Falls, Minn., which charter was on motion granted. From A. Moren, N. Y., a letter bearing on method of Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung to collect outstanding accounts. Resolved to refer the letter to management. From Pennsylvania S. E. C. relative to agitation in the State. From Butte, Mont., reporting that effort will be made to form a Section and asking that speakers going West stop at Butte. From Los Angeles, Cal., reporting expulsion of Wm. Allen for insubordination. From St. Louis, Mo., extending payment of loan certificates for another year. From Yonkers, N. Y., suggesting that Party platform be printed in large type on a poster to be put up on dead walls, etc. Secretary instructed to inquire into cost and report back. From Canadian N. E. C., sending credentials for delegate to International Socialist Congress. Our delegate having departed at the time credentials arrived, same were forwarded to Amsterdam by the Secretary. From Mass. S. E. C. relative to work in the State. From Olive M. Johnson, Chicago, reporting that she and her husband, Comrade C. A. Johnson, contemplate going to the Pacific coast and speaking of the possibilities of agitation en route. From Illinois S. E. C. asking at what time the N. E. C. will be ready to send out on the road our candidate for Vice-President, Comrade W. W. Cox, who is at present touring the State of Illinois. Secretary to reply and make such arrangements as conditions permit. From Section San Francisco, Cal., a general review of the conditions under which the present Section was born and has carried on its work, showing that during the short time of its existence the Section has carried on a vigorous agitation, pushing the Party press, spreading the Party's literature, encountering and overcoming obstacles of all sorts and growing in the face of these.

Election of officers were reported by Sections Peoria, Ill.; Allegheny County, Pa.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Hamilton, Ohio; Monroe County, N. Y., reported election of new organizer. Seattle, Wash., reported election of new S. E. C.

Timothy Walsh, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

George M. Sterry, Providence, R. I. 30

Joseph Finkholmer, Philadelphia, Pa. 2.00

Otto Ruckert, New York City 5.00

Total 7.30

Previously acknowledged 10.00

Grand total 17.30

Note.—Isolated sympathizers residing in un-organized localities and wishing to aid in the collection of S. L. P. campaign funds will please connect with the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

As the Members, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Granting.—The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been held, its National Ticket has been placed in the field and the National Campaign, with all its possibilities for constructive work in behalf of our cause, is now before us.

To successfully conduct war, the affairs of war are required; and to successfully conduct a campaign, with the political arena of the nation for a battle field, also requires means—and large

means at that—in order to reach the many thousands of working class voters that must be made acquainted with what the Socialist Labor Party has to say to them. Speakers must be sent out, literature must be distributed, meetings arranged, halls hired, in short, money must be expended if the message of the S. L. P. is to be carried to the working class of the land.

The field of this campaign looks to be singularly free from confusing issues. Due to a combination of circumstances known to us all, the currency question which in the past led astray so many workmen with but a partial understanding of their interests, has been practically eliminated from the field and now the capitalist identity of what may fittingly be called the Democratic-Republican party—always obvious to the Socialist—now stands out so glaringly that even the most superficial eye, even the most thoughtless of the working class, are bound to almost fall over it. They are bound, when comparing the two, to ask themselves: "Where is the difference?" To which the answer inevitably must be: "There is no difference!"—unless it be the difference between the Republican habit of bull-penning and thumb-stringing the working class a la Idaho and Colorado, and the Democratic habit of shooting the working class into submission a la Buffalo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the labor-misleading, middle-class demagoguery of Bryanism, now stands in a position where the "most solid interests of the country" flock to the Parker standard; so deceptive is the duplication that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were he still with us, might be puzzled to know on which side to line up.

There is further opposed to the S. L. P., and to every sense of decency as well, that abortion which parades under and besmirches the name of Socialism—the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party, the logical heir to defunct Bryanism and equally logical aspirant to incipient Hearstism. An outpost of the political forces of capitalism, doing picket duty for the capitalist class in conjunction with its labor fakir allies, a barrier and an obstacle to the revolutionary movement of the American working class, the S. L. P. must fight this abortion and surmount this barrier at all cost. There can be no clear pathway for the forces of the Social Revolution until this ulcer has been removed from the body of the American Labor Movement.

There is work ahead for the S. L. P. work that must be done sooner or later, and now is the time and opportunity to do a goodly portion of it. All of you who are one with us in aim and purpose, whether in the party organization or out of it, fall to now and contribute your share in keeping with your means. Hold up the hands of the Socialist Labor Party—the only hope of America's proletariat—in this hour of golden hour of opportunity and enable it to do that which must be done. Call upon those you know to be with us, arouse those still asleep and let every penny that can be gotten for S. L. P. propaganda find its way into the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

"The emancipation of the workers must be the work of the working class itself," from which follows that the campaigns of the working class must be fought with the pennies of the working class.

Send all contributions (all of which will be acknowledged in this paper) to the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, and address same to

HENRY KUHN,

2-6 New Reade street, Box 1576, New York City.

NEW JERSEY SECTIONS, S. L. P.

Take notice that George P. Herrschaft has been nominated by the sections of Hudson county as candidate for the office of financial secretary of the S. E. C. in place of August Schroeder, who has been expelled from the party organization. Comrade Herrschaft is the only nominee, and organizers are requested to submit the matter to their sections for a vote, without further notice, at the first meeting to be held from date hereof and report result at once to the undersigned.

John Hossack, Secretary N. J. S. E. C. Jersey City, July 28.

NOTICE TO COMRADES OF KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

You are requested to attend the King County Convention of the S. L. P., to be held at room 12, Masonic Bld., Seattle, Washington, August 14, 1904.

Steve Brearcliff, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

A meeting to reorganise Branch Long Island City, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on Wednesday, August 10th, 8 p. m., at Bender Hall, 891 Jamaica avenue, L. I. City.

Former members of the Branch, and sympathizers who are desirous of joining, are kindly requested to attend.

L. Aleson, Organizer.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 8 P. M.

Ninth Congressional District—Ratification meeting on Rutgers Square. Speakers: Frank Campbell, Charles Chase, S. Smilansky and Joseph Schlossberg.

Thirty-fifth Assembly District—Tremont and Bathgate avenues. Speakers: James T. Hunter and Joseph S. Klein.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9th, 8 P. M.

21st Assembly District—88th street and Amsterdam avenue. Chairman, John Donohue. Speakers: Charles Chase and A. Sater.

33rd Assembly District—N. W. corner of 118th street and 3rd avenue. Chairman, John Slevin. Speakers: F. A. Olpp, J. Eck, T. Haupt.

35th Assembly District—165th street and Brook avenue. Speakers: A. Gillhaus, John J. Kinneally, A. Levine.

Hungarian Socialists—N. E. corner of 81st street and Second avenue. Speakers: E. Toth, A. Bedarik, E. Steron.

Progressive Socialist Club—N. W. corner of Eldridge and Broome streets. Chairman, S. Meyrowitz. Speakers: J. Friedman, S. Smilansky, I. Schaefer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10th, 8 P. M.

12th Assembly District—Attorney and Rivington streets. Chairman, A. Ranz. Speakers: L. Wieder, S. Moskowitz, I. Schaefer.

18th Assembly District—N. W. corner of 24th street and First avenue. Chairman, Patrick Quinlan. Speakers: F. Campbell, Pat Walsh, R. Downs.

24th Assembly District—S. W. corner of 54th street and Second avenue. Chairman, E. Moonella. Speakers: John J. Kinneally and Joseph S. Klein.

30th Assembly District—N. E. corner of 96th street and 3rd avenue. Chairman, T. Haupt. Speakers: August Gillhaus and George Herrschaft.

S. T. & L. A. AGITATION.

Open air meetings under the auspices of the Local Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will be held this week at the following places:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

Yonkers, Getty Square—Speakers: J. J. Kimbally and R. W. Gaffney.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Elizabeth avenue and Broad street. Speakers: August Gillhaus and Sam J. French of New York.

Harlem, New York City—15th street between Third and Lexington avenues. Speakers: R. W. Gaffney of Yonkers, N. Y., and H. Klawansky of Bayonne, N. J.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS \$4,443, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged \$4,552.75

H. Engle, Rochester, N. Y. 1.00

A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal. 2.00

W. Gilpin, Hoboken, N. J. 1.00

Section Toronto, Ont., Canada 1.00

R. I. State Committee and National Convention, Delegate Duffy 12.00

W. Bopp, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

Daughter of A. Medcalf, Providence, R. I. (N. A. F. prize) 10.00

A. Miller, New York City (Loan Certificate) 5.00

Total \$4,595.75

Note.—Through typographical errors in list of July 17, J. Larsen, whose address should have been New Haven, Conn., instead of Apponang, R. I., was credited with thirty cents instead of one dollar, and T. Herrick, Apponang, R. I., thirty cents was omitted. The total, however, was correct.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged \$3,865.25

B. Kirchner, City 2.00

Mixed Alliance 325, S. T. & L. A., Los Angeles, Cal. (Loan Certificate) 20.00

S. Winauer, City 1.00

Total \$3,888.25

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The following amounts were received since May 18:

Section Indianapolis, Ind. \$ 3.25

Los Angeles, Cal., Daily People League 5.00

California members-at-large 5.00

Section Sag Antonio, Tex. 5.00

Herman Mittelberg, New York 5.00

John J. Donohue, New York 8.00

Total 31.25

Previously acknowledged 4,839.50

Grand total \$4,864.15

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer, Daily People Auxiliary League.

STATE TICKETS



CONNECTICUT.

For Governor: TIMOTHY SULLIVAN of New Haven.

ILLINOIS.

For Governor: PHILIP VEAL, of Collinsville.

INDIANA.

For Governor: E. J. DILLON, of Marion.

KENTUCKY.

For Presidential Electors-at-large: THOMAS SCOPE, of Paducah.

LORENZ KLEINHENZ, of Louisville.

MICHIGAN.

For Governor: MEIKO MEYER, of Detroit.

NEW JERSEY.

For Governor: GEORGE HERRSCHAFT of Jersey City.

NEW YORK.

For Governor: DANIEL DE LEON, of New York.

OHIO.

For Secretary of State: JOHN H. F. JURGENS, of Canton.

WASHINGTON.

For Governor: WILLIAM MCCORMICK of Seattle.

WISCONSIN.

For Governor: CHARLES M. MINKLEY, of Milwaukee.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

As the campaign progresses, the necessity for getting workmen to read the Weekly People becomes more apparent. For the week ending Saturday, July 30, two hundred and seventy-two subscriptions were secured, which is an increase of seventy over the previous week. Let there be another increase next week. At your street meetings don't forget to ask those who buy a copy of the paper, if they wish to subscribe. At any other time or place always be on the look-out for a chance to pick up a reader. The best record made last year for one week was five hundred and three subs. We should break that record this year. With the way things are shaping themselves in favor of our movement, it should not be difficult to do it.

During the past week we received subs for the Weekly People from almost every city and town in the State of Illinois, where there sections or members-at-large. G. A. Jennings, of East St. Louis, sent in ten; Wm. Veal, of French Village, 5; and C. Edie, of Collinsville, 8. Other comrades in Chicago, Du Quoin, Peru, Peoria, Springfield, Belleville, and other places sent them in in smaller numbers. Although the membership of that State is small, they are all hustlers.

Section Boston sends in nineteen subs, fifteen of which were secured at an open-air meeting. This, the Boston comrades claim, is the best record ever made at a single street meeting, and they have put it up to other sections to show what they can do in this line.

Thomas Sweeney, of Louisville, Ky., sends in a list of twenty-two, which were secured by him and a sympathizer, and for which he receives a copy of "Woman Under Socialism."

Frank Bohn, who is touring in Ohio, sends in sixteen more from Youngstown, almost all of them being for a year.

Comrade Goodwin also succeeds in getting more yearly than half-yearly subs. This week he sends in fifteen from Tuolumne, Cal.

Others sending in five or more are as follows: J. M. Reid, Toronto, Ont., 9; Fred. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 11; Section St. Louis, Mo., 8; S. R. Rager, Braddock, Pa., 7; Section London, Ont., 6; Twelfth A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 6.

Comrade R. Clausen, of Somers, Montana, a member-at-large, buys \$5 worth of prepaid sub. cards to use in getting subs. That is the right idea. There are a great many places where we have only a single member or sympathizer, but if all of these would take up the work, many of them would be surprised to find out how much one man can do.

A total of \$79.50 worth of prepaid sub. cards were sold as follows: Section Boston, \$25; Section Cleveland, O., \$8;

Frank Bohn, Youngstown, O., \$7; Section Seattle, Wash., Holyoke, Mass., London, Ont., and Tacoma, Wash., \$5 each; F. Carroll, San Francisco, Cal., \$5; R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., \$5; Alex. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal., \$4; Section Buffalo, N. Y., \$3; Section Yonkers, N. Y., \$2.50.

For some sections to which a letter was sent pertaining to the "Labor Library" publication, there were no names of subscribers to enclose. Get new readers.

Comrades requesting mailing lists are informed that a little delay in getting such lists is unavoidable, as we have to wait till the end of the week for the list to be revised and extra copies made.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The month of July closed with another heavy week for the Labor News Co. When our books are posted up for the month we expect to find that it was the busiest one for some time past.

The orders were well distributed over the country as will appear from the list below.

We had an order for one dozen copies of "Woman Under Socialism" from J. S. Toohy, Melbourne, Australia. He writes: "We trust that Daniel De Leon's translation will run through many editions." Evidently the Australian comrades know a good thing when they see it.

Beside numerous small orders, the following were received during the week: Section Rensselaer County, 10,000 leaflets, "Where Wages Come From" and "The Difference." Section Tacoma, Wash., 4,000 leaflets and 4 lithographs of Marx. Section Roanoke, Va., 2,000 leaflets—"Why Strikes Are Lost" and "Where Wages Come From"—and 116 pamphlets. Section Passaic County, N. J., 2,000 leaflets. Sections Hoboken, Kansas City, Mo., and Bridgeport, Conn., 1,000 leaflets each. Illinois S. E. C., 500 leaflets, 100 pamphlets. Section Belleville, Ill., 500 leaflets, 64 pamphlets, 1 dozen emblem buttons. Ohio S. E. C., 200 leaflets, 50 pamphlets. A. Lagret, Kalamazoo, Mich., 200 leaflets, 1 dozen pamphlets. Section Providence, R. I., 30 Italian pamphlets, 5 "Party Press." John Royle, Newburgh, N. Y., 33 pamphlets. Section Toronto, Canada, 20 pamphlets. Jacob Breuer, Hartford, Conn., 50 pamphlets. R. Clausen, Somers, Montana, 20 pamphlets. Alex. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal., 5 copies of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism."

Peter Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y., 25 pamphlets and 5 cloth-bound books. Seventh A. D., Brooklyn, 48 pamphlets, and Sixth and Tenth A. D., New York, 60 pamphlets.

In addition to the above an order for 15,000 special addresses to the workmen of Indiana was received from the Indiana S. E. C., with instructions to hold matter for future orders. What S. E. C. is next? That's what the party press is here for!

Every comrade should obtain a cabinet photograph of our candidates for President and Vice-President—Corregan and Cox. If placed in a conspicuous place, they will attract attention to our movement.

The new leaflet entitled "Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist, Socialist, Which is Right?" will be ready for delivery within a few days. Every section should get a supply of this campaign leaflet. It is one of the best and should be the means of gaining many a new recruit this fall. Price as usual, \$1.25 per thousand.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-5 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205 1/2, South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening. All wage-workers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., B. L. P.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Section Headquarters, 936 Queen street West. Workingmen cordially invited.

SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHTS FESTIVAL

ARRANGED BY

KINGS COUNTY SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

AT MORNINGSIDE PARK HOTEL Hoffman Boulevard, Jamaica, L. I.

Sunday, August 21st.

Music By Our Favorite

Tickets 25 cents

Admitting Gentleman and Lady : Extra Lady, 15c. :

Prize Games for all including prize bowling for Ladies and Gentlemen, Sack Race, Running Matches, Three Legged Race, Base Ball, Vogel Stechen, etc.

How to reach the park: From Broadway ferry take trolley car to Jamaica. From Brooklyn Bridge take Greene & Gates avenue car and transfer at Broadway to Jamaica car and get off at Hoffman Boulevard. Two minutes walk on Hoffman Boulevard north from car.

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE

OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Eleventh Annual Convention, 1904.

As the navel string, designed to supply nourishment to the foetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the Hanna-Cleveland Civic Federation, and their American Federation of Labor in general—surely originating in a natural navel string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements.

So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism befores the workingman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are "politics," and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that rend each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of Labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of numerous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workingman has reached 40 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-trust—and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resolving in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of the giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to

help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the initiation of a strike, as the case may be;—and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe, such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian Police, or in England, where, as in America, the union navel string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany, the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Hirsch-Duncker unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations that they come under the category of the bodies that the International Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class," is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery, when, again quoting those Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those self-same Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we renew the Party's declarations, made in 1900 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Republic may rise unhampered by the crumbling influences of the Gompers form of unionism, thus ending once and for all time such disgraceful happenings as have taken place on the field of Labor in this country under the guidance of the Gompers form of unionism—happenings which are calculated to strengthen the arm of the capitalist class in its work of Co-ordinating the working class of the land, as has been insisted on numberless occasions both on the part of the A. F. of L. and that caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance the American Labor Union, the conduct of which has resulted in the present Colorado outrages upon the working class.

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